... Perhaps there would be no greater general disaster than the destruction of these works of art, which are the treasures of the world and of time, of which the French are mere custodians. But while one acknowledges this, one cannot but laugh at the Government and the members of the French Academy for calling the Prussian barbarians, because they dared to point their guns, even, at a city containing these artistic treasures. The response to this cry can be readily imagined. No one can fail to utter the heartfelt wish that the treasures of the Louvre and the Imperial Library may be spared."

LITERATURE.

George Eliot is writing, not a novel, as many hoped, but a long dramatic poem.

—Queen Victoria has written a letter to Dexter Smith, of Boston, expressing her gratification at his poetical productions.

—Dr. Wines announces that all the essays read at the Prison Reform Congress will be published in book form, with a report of the discussions.

—The venerable William Howitt is engaged in writing a poem on the war.

—Three of the stories to be included in the forthcoming volume of William Morris are "The Ring Given to Venus," a legend which was treated by Tom Moore in his earlier poems, "The Hill of Venus," and "Bellerophon in Lycia."

—It is proposed to erect a memorial aisle in the old parish church at Swallowfield, England, to the memory of the author of "Our Village,"—Mary Russell Mitford.

—An illustrated edition of Longfellow's Poems is announced by Mr. Moxon, the London publisher, as a Christmas book. The artist is Mr. Edwin Edwards.

—The crop of novels for the autumn in England promises to be abundant. New stories are announced from Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. Whyte Melville, Lady Emma Wood, the Hon. W. G. Craven, Mrs. Brookfield, and the author of "Guy Livingstone."

—"Miriam," which gives a title to Mr. Whittier's forthcoming volume, is a narrative [illegible]

ART.

[illegible] of the finest painters of Germany has [illegible] a large picture of the battle of [illegible]. It is said to be excellent, and many [illegible] and chromos are now being made.

[illegible]

WATCHES.

Reduction in prices of

WATCHES

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

142 Lake-st., Chicago.

UNITED STATES, ELGIN, HOWARD and WALTHAM, in gold and silver cases of our own make.

[illegible] Lady Elgins, in plain gold and enameled cases, of all styles, from [illegible] to [illegible] each.

New lot of the GENEVA WATCHES, of beautiful designs, from [illegible] to [illegible] each.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1870. NO. 129.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Another Hitch in the Peace Negotiations.

Bismarck Refuses to Allow the Revictualling of Paris.

Prussian Officials Look Forward to a Winter Campaign.

Movement in Force Against the Troops Under Garibaldi.

Report Current that the Italian Liberator Has Been Taken Prisoner.

Wurtemberg and Hesse-Darmstadt Agree to Join the North-German Confederation.

PEACE MOVEMENT.

THE PENDING ARMISTICE—NEGOTIATIONS SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The special correspondent of [illegible], at Versailles, telegraphs that Thiers, Saturday, had an interview with Favre and [illegible] at Bellancourt. Thiers reported the [illegible] concluded with Bismarck, which was [illegible] by Favre and Trochu, who expressed [illegible] of their ability to obtain the support of [illegible] of Paris in carrying out the agreement. On Friday the provisional government published an address to the people of [illegible], repealing the resolution of the government [illegible] to no armistice prejudicing France, and [illegible] these provisions: Free entrance and departure from Paris, and other [illegible]; revictualling the capital, and guarantees [illegible] the election of an Assembly for the whole of France, including Alsace and Lorraine. It is [illegible] at Versailles that this disingenuous [illegible] is designed to prevent disturbances at [illegible] until the Assembly meets.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A special despatch from Berlin, of the 4th, says the conclusion of an armistice is regarded as certain. The King is expected to return to Berlin on the 11th inst., and great preparations are being made to welcome him as Emperor of Germany.

[Special Despatch to the New York World.]

VERSAILLES, Nov. 6.—Thiers, after his interview with Bismarck, returned to the Hotel de Reservoir, where he met the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, who greeted Thiers cordially. Upon taking leave of the Prussian officers, at the outposts, on his return to Paris, Thiers pointed to the public buildings of the capital, and with a voice broken by sobs, exclaimed, "Never before have I felt how much I love that unfortunate city. What desolation to me to see this." The only point now remaining unsettled concerning an armistice is the French demand [illegible] to enter the city, which is refused by Bismarck.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The disordered condition of [illegible]

[illegible] on the [illegible]. "It is impossible to discover any enthusiasm among the people. They do not believe in victory. They fear Prussian vengeance, and secrete all their property. Garibaldi allows nothing to be taken without a requisition. There is no disorder. Everybody is compelled to pay. The French destroy railways and telegraphs."

DOLE, Nov. 5—Midnight.—A serious engagement occurred to-day on the road from Dijon to St. Jean de Losne. The Prussians, though using artillery and mitrailleuses, had, at 7 p. m., gained no ground. The enemy were foiled by the Francs-tireurs in an attempt to cross the Saone. Nuits is occupied by the Germans, with artillery.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A despatch from Dole, of the 4th inst., says Garibaldi has been taken prisoner, with thirty Italian officers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Prussians have occupied Stevenne and Moville. They are also at Hermacourt.

Brittany has subscribed heavily for the national loan.

Keratry has entrenched the troops under his command in a strong position, defended by heavy naval guns. He is well supplied with field artillery. Volunteers are thronging to his camp.

Two balloons from Tours, with five passengers, were captured, Saturday, by the Prussians, and taken as prisoners to Versailles.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—F. P. Corbin and son arrived from Paris to-day.

A courier returned to Tours to-night with the first instalment of the loan, instead of venturing on Friday.

Thiers, after his interview with Trochu at the outposts, returned to Versailles.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Paris Moniteur gives official warning that the government is determined to suppress journals which continue to furnish information of the movement of troops. Such journals will not be proceeded against in the courts, but their offices will be seized and their publication summarily suspended. The same paper publishes a number of decrees relative to the military service, accompanied by a formal notice that the government requires of all officials strict enforcement of these decrees and orders, and is resolved to visit with severe measures any neglect or disobedience.

SKIRMISHES.

Skirmishes between the advanced posts of the Army of Loire and the enemy are of daily occurrence.

General Trochu has issued an order that officers of election in their returns of voting be careful to give no indications of the number of troops.

The New York Tribune's correspondent at Tours telegraphs, on the 3d, that Gambetta is wholly unable to enforce authority at Lyons and Marseilles.

Thiers reports that Bismarck denies that Prussian sympathy is with the Bonaparte dynasty, and declares that Prussia is perfectly ready to treat with any government capable of binding France.

GERMANY.

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The deliberations on the German Federal Constitution, at the headquarters at Versailles, have made so much progress that it is possible that the Reichsrath will be summoned to assemble at Versailles, as it is necessary for the King to be present at the discussion on the new Federal Constitution, and in his character as Commander-in-Chief of the German Armies, he is prevented from going to Germany. Despite the semi-official contradictions at Vienna, I must insist on the fact that Count Bismarck mooted the question of a European Congress to insure the independence of the Pope. If he did not do so elsewhere, he did at Florence. Efforts have been made to induce King William to do something for the Pope. Germany, however, regards this matter as exclusively concerning Italy, and will always respect the independence of that nation.

Rumors that Germany intends to annex Luxemburg are unfounded, and were circulated by those who wished to see her take Luxemburg instead of Alsace, Lorraine, and Metz, which she will keep.

There is reason to believe that the armistice will be concluded to-day.

The eagles taken at Metz have been brought to Berlin. General [illegible]

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible]

RUSSIA.

[illegible]

TURKEY.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

FRANCE.

[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible]

ALABAMA.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

The Election Excitement.

Prospects in the Several City Congressional Districts.

The Decline in Gold and its Consequences.

Remarkable Shrinkage in the Price of Real Estate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Reports from all branches of the wholesale business in the city show the prevalence of great apathy. There are very few strangers in town. The hotels are not half full, and but two of the theatres, Daly's and the Olympic, are paying expenses. The election excitement here and elsewhere has something to do with this condition of affairs, but the decline in gold, and the uncertain future about the war in Europe, are still more potent in their influence. In the doubtful aspect of affairs, financially and politically, merchants and speculators are cautious, and for the moment business is virtually paralyzed.

REAL ESTATE.

Another very important cause of depression in the general markets here, is the remarkable shrinkage in the value of real estate, a difference compared with last year of fully 30 per cent. Holders of property who bought at high prices during the speculative period, are unable to realize for the amount of their mortgages. The transfers are very few. There have been more foreclosures of mortgages this year than in any other since 1861. The best business in the city is believed to be that of the brokers who negotiate the renewal of mortgages.

THE COMING ELECTION.

There is great excitement over the coming election, though the prospects of trouble on election day are very much lessened. There is a report that the Deputy Marshals are instructed to arrest nearly fifteen thousand people if they attempt to vote, their names and residence being on the registry lists and not on the census enumerator's returns. If this is carried into effect there may be serious riots. The contests in Brooks' and Cox' Congressional Districts are quite animated. George Wilkes has an excellent chance of beating Brooks, there being a strong anti-Tammany-Democrat also in the field. In the Cox District all the free trade Republicans, headed by William Cullen Bryant, are openly for Cox and against Horace Greeley. The young Democracy and Republicans have a strong hope of defeating Oakey Hall for Mayor. The Democratic committee claim 70,000 majority for Hoffman in the city, while the Republicans concede but 40,000. Senator Conkling, Collector Murphy, and Mr. Greeley all express hopes of carrying the State. The calculation is that with the 12,000 new negro votes, 1,500 Young Democracy, 20,000 Tammany-repeaters frightened off by the military preparations, and the dissatisfaction among the German Democrats, the Democratic majority of last year, which was only 30,000 will be wiped out.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE COMING ELECTION—INCIDENTALS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The coming election is the leading topic of the [illegible]. A large number of political meetings were held last night, including one of the Republicans in the Second Congressional District, in support of Watling, the independent candidate, presided over by Simeon B. Chittenden. [illegible] The Tribune says the United States Supervisors have found about fifteen thousand names on the registry lists who [illegible]

[illegible]

LOST AT SEA.

Particulars of the Loss of the [illegible]

[illegible]

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

... enough this morning, and rapidly we all passed through. It was a lovely autumn Sunday. The wind was high, and as we passed along the woody walks, it dashed in our faces a shower of dead leaves wet with the night dews. Between untended flower-beds and shrubberies unkempt we wound our way, until the broad white facade of the Prefecture shone through the trees.

Already on the board walk before its windows stood in line the francs-tireurs; and many a townsman, all agape, was soaking his boots in the wet grass. I stood with the rest, not knowing any more than them what was to happen. Then suddenly, at a low window on one side, appeared a kindly face, not older than when I saw it last, five years ago, in Pall-Mall, but perhaps more gentle, more lovable than ever. It did not need the shouting of the crowd to tell me what it was that we had come out to see. Scarcely is there a child in Christendom who does not know the face of Garibaldi. Could there have been any doubt, the loose grey cloak and the scarlet shirt beneath, would have taken it away. In clear, sonorous tones, and with much less accent than I had expected, the Liberator said: "My children, your welcome and that of your brothers overwhelms me. I am only a soldier like yourselves. I come to place myself among you to fight for the holy republic!" Then we all shouted again, and the General looked up and down the ranks with that happy smile which belongs only to him. M. Cremieux's brown, weasened face now pushed up into notice, and we cheered for him also. He took the great Italian by the hand, and patted him on the back, so to speak; but we did not pay much attention to M. Cremieux. And at last, after loitering about awhile, we went back through the dew-laden shrubberies, and left Garibaldi to repose after his long travel.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Hyde Park was held at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon. Present, President Cady, Trustees Clark, Downer, Farrington, Lewis, and Smith, and Supervisor Waite.

CATTLE ORDINANCE.

In response to a petition of residents, it was ordered that the district in which cattle, horses, etc., are prohibited from running at large, be from Lake Michigan to Kankakee avenue, north of Fifty-ninth street, and from Kankakee avenue to State street, north of [illegible] street.

It was also ordered that the ordinance prohibiting herding cattle be strictly enforced.

TOWN HALL.

A lease was presented of the old church building and forty feet of ground, from the Trustees of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, from August, 1870, to May, 1872, at $100 per annum, which was, on motion, accepted.

IMPROVEMENTS.

It was ordered that the Superintendent advertise for proposals to construct all the unfinished sidewalks on Indiana avenue, Forty-ninth and Cedar streets, according to the ordinances.

Also, that the Superintendent repair all the sidewalk crossings on Oak street, and that he construct crossings on Oak street at the Illinois Central Railway, on both sides of the road, and on both sides of the street.

Also, that the Committee on Assessments superintend the construction of sidewalks on State street, and notify the contractor of any deficiencies in the work.

Also that the Illinois Central Railroad Company be notified to remove the cattle-guard on Oak street, outside of the limits of the street, and fill up the hole now in the street, so that it shall not be dangerous to foot passengers.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The monthly report of the Treasurer showed: Receipts, $[illegible]; disbursements, $[illegible]; balance cash on hand, $[illegible].

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The following resolutions were adopted:

To grade, stone, and gravel the south half of Egan avenue, from State street to Cottage Grove avenue; and Elm street, from Egan avenue to Oakwood avenue; and Oakwood avenue, from [illegible]

[illegible]

Buried Alive by a Shell.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Miscellaneous Business on Saturday.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.

Sentence Day in the Criminal Court.

United States Circuit Court.

A DISCHARGED COUNCIL.

Elizabeth McGrew v. The Chicago City Railway Company. In this case, fully mentioned during the pendency of the trial (to recover for personal injuries) the jury, failing to agree, was discharged.

United States District Court.

PROGRESS OF THE GRAND INQUEST.

The grand jury returned into court forty-three indictments, and then adjourned over until Wednesday. The statistics of crime involved in the true bills are as follows: Violation of internal revenue laws, 24; counterfeiting, 10; violation of Post Office law, by cutting mail bags, embezzling letters, etc., 4; forgery, 3; buying army clothing, 1; fraud under the Bankrupt law, 1.

NEW SUITS—CANTANKEROUS NOTE MAKERS.

Carol Gaytes, assignee in bankruptcy of the Mercantile Mutual Fire Insurance Company, v. Benjamin F. Chase and David T. Walker.

Same v. Jacob Heilbeck.

Same v. George Hanslein.

Same v. Thomas Eckarsst.

Same v. Frederick Knuhl.

Same v. John R. Lawrence.

The above suits are introductory to some hundreds of similar ones, to be prosecuted on behalf of the creditors of the late Mercantile Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, bankrupt. The object is to realize upon the premium notes issued to the company by its members. Each of these notes, for value received, promises, for the payor, to pay to the company, or its Treasurer, for the time being, a sum specified, in such portions and at such time or times as the Directors of the company might, agreeably to their act of incorporation, require. The charter provides that default in any one payment so required upon such notes render the note due for the full sum named on its face.

At the December Term, 1869, nine or ten cases, selected as test cases, were disposed of to the defeat of parties contesting their duty to pay. Every conceivable objection at law was raised in those cases, and upon all essential points the judgment of the Court was in favor of the assignee.

It was, among other things, objected that the notes are not promissory notes, because they are uncertain as to the payee, and as to the time of payment, and even in relation to the fact of payment at all. It was held by the Court (Drummond) that it is immaterial whether the notes are technically promissory notes or not; the question is whether the declaration is sufficient, it averring that the Directors did require a portion to be paid at the time fixed, and the money was not paid, so that the whole became due. There is certainly that the payment is to be made to the company, and the additional words only designate an officer who might receive the money. As to the time of payment, that became certain by the call of the Directors, [illegible]

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

Criminal Court.

[illegible]

[illegible] at Naugatuck, where their father seems to reside.

—Bertha Schmidt v. John Schmidt. Bill for divorce. Marriage, July 4, 1867, at Chicago. One child. Charge cruelty.

DIVORCE ASKED IN SUPERIOR COURT.

Alonzo Way v. Annie D. Way. Bill for divorce. Marriage at Haverhill, Mass., Christmas Day of 1866. Charge adultery with one Richmond.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Ann Carey, who was let off the other day with a light fine, was up again, and went to the Bridewell to work out a $50 fine.

—Henry Fitzgerald, a wife beater, general loafer, and drinker of whiskey, was fined $50 for vagrancy.

—Washington Reddy, a frequent visitor at the Armory, promised to leave the city within six hours, and an execution for $25, assessed for vagrancy, was suspended.

—William Verris and Walter Verris, who robbed a small boy of a cane and a brass chain, were fined $4 each for disorderly conduct.

WEST SIDE COURT.

John Betz was fined $20 for calling several females bad names.

—Sarah [illegible] paid $25 for keeping a disorderly house, and two girls $10 each for being inmates thereof.

—Mary Burke, an old vagrant, was sent to the Bridewell in default of $25.

FRANCE.

The Chateau of the Prince Napoleon.

Points of Advantage Held by the Besieging Army.

Mistakes in the French Defence.

Progress and Prospects of the Siege.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MEUDON, Oct. 2.

If you turn to your map of France you will find the above named place, which, before this letter reaches you, may become celebrated in the history of the siege of Paris, lying on an eminence two and a half lieue (about six miles) west from the inner walls of the capital, and about [illegible] miles northeast from Versailles. To begin with, I will state that there are two Meudons lying near each other, and that the one I am speaking of is the so-called Chateau Meudon, the late residence of Prince Napoleon, and which, before the war, counted nearly [illegible] 3,000 inhabitants.

Of all the fine views I have had, from various points, of Paris, none could equal the one which I had this morning from the terrace of Prince Napoleon's chateau, which now serves the Seventh Regiment of the King's Grenadiers as a fortified encampment. [illegible]

[illegible]

... wanted, and that, if those or our representatives choose to remain within the besieged city, they do it at their own risk, and it is therefore unfair to ask of the German military authorities to let despatches cross the lines of investment at any moment. [illegible] ... would render the besieged material aid, while the former might give them moral encouragement. Captain [illegible], who has come before crossed the Prussian lines since the siege, was told by General Blumenthal that, if he should show himself again within the lines of operation, he would be shot. This mild warning hastened the Captain's departure for home over the circuitous route of Belgium. GRILA.

Paris—Reported Scarcity of Meat.

From the London Daily News, Oct. 12.

While M. Gambetta assures France that Paris will not succumb to famine, and Count Bismarck insists that the alternative is starvation or surrender, correspondents from Paris report that they are enduring not the horrors, but the bitterness of war. "Meat," wrote Surgeon Major Wyatt, ten days ago, "is getting very difficult to procure, and especially so, I regret to say, is money. To-day we are informed of the nutritious qualities of bullock's blood." There ought to be very large supplies of meat in Paris on this the third week of the investment. It was given out a fortnight ago that when the city was invested the stock of sheep in Paris was 200,000, which, at the rate of 4,000 a day would give a supply of mutton for fifty days. Besides this, there are said to have been 70,000 or 80,000 cattle, of which a certain number were also to be daily killed. A vast deal of food for these animals had been collected in Paris from the surrounding country, but as it would be necessary to economise much of this for the horses of the artillery, cavalry, and other indispensable services, resort is said to have been had recourse to on a large scale. Fresh vegetables, according to the last accounts, were hardly any [illegible]. The difficulty already experienced [illegible] how precarious is the supposition, often made, that, in a besieged town, consumption proceeds without diminution until some material check is arrived at. The prospect of want is already limiting it in Paris. To-morrow, the investment will have lasted three weeks; and, on Sunday next, half the time for which the most supplies of Paris will hold out, at the present rate of consumption, will have expired. This is the danger of Paris. The Bordeaux's motto, "You shall starve before I will starve," which is applied so sternly in Count Bismarck's last circular, will have its assertion in Paris; and our Parisian resident warns us in every letter to expect bread riots. There is good reason to believe that the stores of flour are more ample than those of meat; so that if the government will only make up its mind to feed those who must else starve, the city may hold out long after meat-rations have ceased to be obtainable.

Body-Snatching in Canada—Profits of the Business.

From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 1.

Regularly as every winter comes round, and the medical colleges open, we hear of cases of body-snatching, and although search warrants have frequently been issued by our courts, and, somehow, the snatchers contrive to elude detection. Early last week, some young Montrealers visited Sorel, and, under cover of a dark night, made a raid on a graveyard, disinterred the body of a young woman who had only been buried a few days previous, and carried off the corpse. They left some of the "dead clothes" about, which led to the affair being discovered. The police in Montreal were apprised of the affair, and, although the steamboats and railway trains were closely watched, no trace of the body has yet been found, although it is believed that it was brought to this city. This body-snatching, with one or two men, is quite a profession, and during a season they will bring perhaps between thirty and sixty subjects, which are worth from $15 to $25, according to the demand and supply. We have heard of one case which occurred in a dissecting-room in this city two years ago, [illegible]

[illegible]

Cheap Trip to New York.

[illegible] New London, Saturday evening, for New York.

DIED.

WILKINS—At his residence, No. [illegible] Wabash avenue, on the 6th inst., David Wilkins, of the firm of Wilkins & [illegible], bankers, aged [illegible] years.

Time of funeral will be given in Tuesday morning's papers.

Boston and Pittsburgh's papers please copy.

BROMILOW—Sunday morning, November 6, W. A. Bromilow, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, E. R. Bromilow, [illegible] Tuesday morning. Friends are invited.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention, Sir Knights! Stated conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., Monday evening, November 7, 1870, at 7 1-2 o'clock, in their Asylum, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts. Business and work on K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously welcomed. By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Masonic. La Fayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. Special convocation this Monday evening, at [illegible] for work in the R. A. degree. Visiting Companions cordially invited to attend. By order of the H. P.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Henry C. Jacobs and William B. Jacobs are admitted to our firm, from November 1, name and style unchanged.

B. F. JACOBS & CO.,

161 South Water-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FINE FURS.

BARNES, STRYKER & BARNES

(The leading Hatters of the West)

[illegible]

Cor. Washington and Clark.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FAR FAMED

Excelsior Extinguisher.

[illegible]

J. G. DAVISON, Secretary,

[illegible] Washington-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

$10,000 to Loan

[illegible]

Chicago Business Directory.

Name, Business, and Location of the Leading Business Houses of Chicago.

Cut the List out as a Reference when visiting the city. The Houses are strictly FIRST-CLASS.

Advertising Agents.

COOK, COBURN & CO., receive advertisements for all newspapers in the U. S. Office, 87 Dearborn-st.

HUDSON, BENNET & OSTRANDER contract for advertising in all newspapers. Office, 120 Dearborn-st.

STEELE & HITCHCOCK, 16 Arcade-court. (Clark-st.) Receive advertisements for all papers in the U. S.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers.

FURST & BRADLEY, 56 to 72 North Jefferson-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

H. A. TILTON & CO., 200 Lake-st.

Apothecaries and Chemists.

BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake and 180 Twenty-second-st.

BUCK & RAYNER, 98 Clark & 178 State, cor. Madison.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.

JEVNE & ALMINI, 150 and 154 Clark-st.

Attorneys and Counsellors.

L. G. BRAINARD, Room 28, Reynolds Block.

Awnings, Tents, &c.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 and 207 So. Water-st.

Banking.

C. FOLLANSBEE & SON, S. E. corner Clark and Washington-sts.

Belting Manufacturers.

W. H. WHITMARSH, [illegible] Lake-st. (up stairs).

MUNSON & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.

HALLOCK & WHEELER, 148 Lake-st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).

GOLDMAN BROS., 43 Lake-st.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 72 and 74 Wabash-av.

KIRTLAND, ORDWAY & CO., 46 and 48 Wabash-av.

LYMAN, PAGE & CO., 24 Wabash-av.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale and Retail).

BULLOCK BROS., [illegible] Lake-st.

HAMILTON & [illegible], 128 Lake-st.

Booksellers, Stationers, and News-Dealers.

THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 121 and 123 State-st.

Blank Books, Steam Printing and Stationery.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 118 and 120 Lake-st.

J. W. MIDDLETON, Manufacturer, 109 Lake-st.

PORTER & FOSTER, 81 Clark-st.

RAND, McNALLY & CO., 51 Clark-st.

SMEAL, KEBANKS & CO., 53 Dearborn-st.

Book Binders' Stock, &c.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 118 and 120 Lake-st.

Boys' Clothing.

JOHN H. DICKSON, Agent, 70 Madison-st.

Brushes.

JOHN AMES & CO., 29 State-st.

Carriages.

BRADLEY & SMITH, 165 State-st.

THOMAS H. BROWN, 41 Adams-st.

COAN & TEN BROEKE M'f'g Co., 47 and 49 Adams-st.

HENRY WILLETS, corner State and Twelfth-sts.

Chromos, Engravings, and Frames.

CHAS. P. COGGESHALL (J. Milton Brown, Manager), 136 Dearborn-st.

MARTIN O'BRIEN, 31 State-st.

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 187 and 189 S. Clark-st.

Clocks, &c.

WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 114 Lake-st.

Clothing, &c.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO., 50 and 52 Randolph-st.

CHARLES E. GODFREY & CO., 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

S. H. HUSTED, 139 and 141 Randolph-st.

D. WITKOWSKY, corner State and Randolph-sts.

Crockery and Glassware (Wholesale).

KETCHUM & MARTIN, 43 Randolph-st.

Crockery, Glass, &c. (Wholesale and Retail).

IRA P. BOWEN & CO., 107 Wabash-av.

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 45 and 47 Lake-st.

NATON & BROWN, 71 Randolph-st.

A. FICK & CO., 99 Lake-st.

Crockery, Stoneware, etc. (Wholesale).

JOHNSON & ABBEY, 21 and 23 River-st.

Coach and Saddlery Hardware.

HAYDEN & KAY, 45 and 47 Lake-st.

Coal, Hard and Soft.

MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 West Randolph-st.

B. HOLBROOK, 154 LaSalle-st.

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E. BURNHAM & SON, 7 and 9 Randolph-st.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 22, 24 and 26 Market-st.

HURLBUT & EDSALL, 21 Lake-st.

ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI, 132 Lake-st., cor. Wells-st.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 Lake-st.

Druggists' Glassware, &c. (Wholesale).

T. H. HOLDEN, 16 South Water-st.

[illegible]

J. A. FAY & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

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JACOB L. SCHUREMAN, corner Clark and Adams.

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KNAPP, TOWELL & CO., 283 Dearborn-st.

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CLEVELAND PAPER CO., [illegible]

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PRATT & GOVERT, 80 Washington-st.

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J. M. TERWILLIGER, 95 Washington-st.

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BARLOW & MANN, 170 Lake-st.

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PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO., 173 Lake-st.

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AMES ENGINES, 78 South Canal-st.

BLANDY ENGINES, 38 South Canal-st.

N. C. M'F'G CO., 79 North Jefferson-st.

RICHARDS ENGINES, 47 & 49 South Jefferson-st.

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GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 & 207 South Water-st.

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C. G. E. PRUSSING, 182 and 184 State-st.

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KEARNEY & SWARTCHILD, 139 Lake-st. [illegible]

Watches, Jewelry, &c. (Wholesale).

COGSWELL & CO., 144 Lake-st.

E. T. NORRIS & CO., 14 Lake-st.

HENRY OPPENHEIMER & CO. (Importers), [illegible]

STARR & ALLEN, 209 Lake-st.

Watches, Jewelry, &c. (Wholesale and Retail).

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FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Offer FINE 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 All-Wool White Flannels from 50c to $1.60 per yd.; All-Wool Amana White 3-4, 7-8, and 6-4, 50c to $1.20; All-Wool Red do, 55c to $1.15; a full line Red Flannels, 25c, all wool; All-Wool Medicated, 55c; Rob Roy Skirting Plaids, 40c and up; Grey Twilled Flannels, wool, and cotton and wool, 35c; Fine Opera Flannels, 65c; French Plaids for Cloakings, 75c; 4-4 Embroidery Flannels, very cheap; 10-4 Flannel Shirtings, $1.75 to $3.25, and a most desirable line of all-wool and cotton and wool White Flannels at 25c per yd. The best bargains they have opened this season.

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ENGINES,

TOOLS, MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE AT

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Foot of East Twelfth-St., N. Y.,

EMBRACING

Engines, Planers, Lathes, Smiths' and Boilermakers' Tools,

And Machinery and Patterns of the most approved kinds, etc., etc., etc. Also,

3 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.

3 STEVENSON'S PAT. TURBINE WATER WHEELS.

[illegible]

1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, [illegible]

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,

Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.

Send for Catalogue.

New York, Oct. 28, 1870.

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For sale, the eighty-horse power engine, boilers, belting, pulleys, shafting, planers, saws, and all the machinery of the Star Planing Mill. All in first-rate running order, capable of manufacturing twelve million feet of lumber per annum. It can be loaded on the cars at the mill and shipped to any point the purchaser may desire. Inquire of or address [illegible] Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

HANNAH & LYMAN.

POLITICAL.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Many prominent Democrats of the Tenth Ward having been outraged by the

Bargain and Sale

Which resulted in putting a

Galvanized Democrat,

C. C. P. Holden, on the Democratic ticket, have solicited DAVID M. FORD to become a candidate. In deference to their wishes, he announces himself as an

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC

candidate for Alderman of the Tenth Ward at the ensuing election.

DEMOCRATIC

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Headquarters in Merchants' Insurance Company Building, corner of LaSalle and Washington-sts., Room No. 12. Committee in session for business every day until the election, from 12 to 2 p. m.

ST. CLAIR SUTHERLAND,

Chairman.

A GRAND RALLY

OF THE

DEMOCRACY

OF THE

FOURTH WARD

Will be held THIS EVENING at the corner of Archer-av. and State-st. The meeting will be addressed by Gen. C. A. Anderson, Geo. Stiles, Capt. F. B. Ruhm, F. A. McHugh, T. A. Moran, and other gentlemen.

TWENTIETH WARD.

I announce myself a candidate for Supervisor of the Twentieth Ward.

THOMAS E. MILLER.

TWENTIETH WARD.

I announce myself a candidate for Alderman of the Twentieth Ward.

WILLIAM SPRIGHT.

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Workingmen, in order to vote the LABOR REFORM TICKET, can secure their papers by applying at headquarters, 186 South Clark-st.

INDEPENDENT TICKET.

JAMES L. WATSON,

Independent candidate for the office of Collector of South Chicago, at the request of many citizens. Vote for him.

GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

Undershirts

AND DRAWERS

At Extraordinary Low Prices,

From MEDIUM to BEST GRADES Manufactured.

WILSON BROS., 124 and 126 Dearborn-st., Chicago, and 79 Fourth-st. (Pike's Opera House), Cincinnati.

VINEGAR.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR,

PRUSSING'S

A MOST SUPERB

For Pickling or Family use. Ask your grocer for it.

CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 182 and 184 State-st.

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AGENTS WANTED

BY THE

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF CALIFORNIA.

A first-class man to travel in the country as special, and one for this city. Liberal arrangements made with the right men. Call at the office of the Company, 92 LaSalle-st.

M. RYAN, Manager.

J. M. BROWN, General Agent.

CONVICT LABOR.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY,

JOLIET, Oct. 1870.

From 200 to 300 boot and shoemakers, with excellent shops, and power, if desired, will be let, on or before the 25th November next. For further information, apply to the undersigned or the Warden.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

ELMER WASHBURN,

Secretary of Board.

REAL ESTATE.

KANSAS FARMS.

Neosho Valley Lands.

1,200,000 Acres of the Richest Farm Lands in the World.

Situated on either side of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. For sale at from $2 to $8 per acre, in ten annual payments. For full particulars address

PIERCE & MOORE,

72 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

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THE "ICONOCLAST,"

A paper devoted to religious, political and social reform. $1 per year in advance. Address Lock Box 156, Washington, D. C.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION

AND

Copartnership Notice.

[illegible]

D. F. [illegible]

[illegible] SAVAGE,

W. L. [illegible].

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1, 1870.

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FORSYTH'S

U. S. STANDARD

SCALES

Of all kinds. Every Scale warranted. [illegible] FORSYTH, WILLIAMS & CO., 179 Lake-st.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

226 and 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

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LUMBER! LUMBER!!

[illegible]

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SHIRTS.

Shirts made of N. Y. M. Muslin, with 2200 Linen, from stock, $[illegible] per doz.; to order, $36.

Wamsutta Muslin, with 2200 Linen, from stock, $30; to order, $33.

Lonsdale Muslin, with 2100 Linen, from stock, $27; to order, $30.

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WILSON BROS.,

[illegible] Dearborn-st.; 79 Fourth-st. (Pike's Opera House), Cincinnati, and Union Building, Troy, N. Y.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.

DROP AND BUCK

SHOT.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR IT.

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OCTOBER, 1870.

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BEST SIX-CORD

IS NOW THE

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Thread put up for the American market which is

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For Hand and Machine.

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Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland.

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Offer in PACKAGE [illegible] ONLY, their

"Quaker Styles"

OF

RICHMOND PRINTS,

AT

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"QUAKER STYLES"

Are suitable for every Lady, old or young. They are proper for all seasons. They never go out of fashion. For sale by Leading Jobbers through the West. RETAILERS and consumers should ask for

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THE CELEBRATED

"OLIVE BRANCH"

Cooking Stove,

FOR COAL OR WOOD.

Gives universal satisfaction. Can always be depended on. For sale at retail by

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E. SCHLECK & BRO., [illegible] North Clark-st.

JOYCE & [illegible], [illegible] State-st.

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FOR RAILROADS, MILLS, MINES,

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A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

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[illegible]

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

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FURNITURE.

Wm. W. STRONG,

[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

North Presbyterian Church,

Corner Cass and Indiana-sts.

[illegible]

FLOUR.

FLOUR.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1870.

A BRIEF RECAPITULATION.

Mr. Charles B. Farwell, in placing himself before the people as a candidate for an office requiring, more than all things else, personal integrity, invited and challenged investigation upon this point. In the course of this investigation, there have been certain charges made, upon documentary evidence, upon several matters affecting his character and standing, not only as a candidate for office, but as a citizen, and to these accusations he has made no answer. Among these charges are the following:

1. That when George Trussell, who was, for many years, the keeper of a noted gambling hell in Chicago, and the reputed husband of the keeper of a notorious brothel, was killed by the woman, and his heirs appeared to claim his property, it was found that sixty acres of land, near the city limits, owned by him, was in the possession of Charles B. Farwell; that when the counsel for the heirs demanded the property, Charles B. Farwell, to avoid publicity, obtained permission to reconvey this land to the heirs of Trussell through a third party, and did so convey it. Mr. Farwell himself, and his companions, probably understood the history of this transaction, but the people who are to be represented in Congress have had no explanation of the reason why George Trussell, the keeper of a gambling hell, had made Farwell the custodian of his property, nor has it been explained why Mr. Farwell, when called upon to give it up, sought to avoid publicity by conveying it to a third party "for one dollar."

2. The Douglas estate, in the Fifth Ward of Chicago, after a number of suits and much controversy, was finally disposed of to the great pecuniary advantage of the widow and heirs. The property was sold to numerous citizens at its full value. Some years later, when this property had trebled in value, somebody suggested that the heirs should bring suit for its recovery, alleging informalities in the proceedings. After several other persons had declined to be parties to any such proceeding, Mr. Charles B. Farwell took the job. The heirs conveyed to him "for one dollar," and the suits were brought in his name. Mr. Farwell has made no explanation of this transaction, in which, by the payment of one dollar, he became the purchaser of a cloud upon the title to an immense amount of real estate, which cloud could only be removed by the payment of such sum as he and his confederates should insist upon. Several persons did "come down," but how many, and in what sums, has not been explained. Nor has he offered the least explanation of the fact that, about the time he was nominated, he sought to escape the odium of the transaction by reconveying the property to the heirs. The real estate of Chicago, having a valuation of over $200,000,000, is more or less held by titles which may be clouded at any time, that a "leading merchant" like Mr. Farwell may choose to pay $1 for the privilege of forcing the holders to "come down." Has he any other of these $1 conveyances? If Mr. Farwell can engage in this business and not lose the respect of the public, why may not any shyster or land-shark pay $1 for a deed of any other ward, or block, or quarter section, where a flaw can be discovered, and let the suit hang as a perpetual cloud over titles, unless bought off?

3. Mr. C. B. Farwell, being then Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, let the Ross & Chapman contract for the new Court House; he alone did it; he did it without the authority of the Board of Supervisors; he did it in such manner, and by such unblushing impudence and effrontery, that the county was practically committed to the work before it had taken any formal action upon it; and has been compelled to pay, on account of the east wing, up to the present time, nearly eight hundred thousand dollars. Finally, the roof tumbled in, and the larger part of the interior had to be rebuilt to prevent that also from tumbling in.

4. He has made no explanation of the way in which the bill to exchange the county scrip paid to volunteers, and the destitute wives and families, was altered and changed, so as to require a payment of one-half per cent commission to the County Treasurer for making the exchange, (Jake Rehm being the nominal, and Mr. Farwell the real, County Treasurer.)

5. It has been established by documentary evidence, the authenticity of which is admitted, that the house of John V. Farwell & Co. made a contract to furnish [illegible] coats for the State volunteers, at $6.00 each; that John V. Farwell afterward, in writing, asked honest John Wood, then Quartermaster General of Illinois, to increase the price to $6.50, offering Wood the increased price with Gov. [illegible]. Subsequently, the firm did receive the additional [illegible], and it has been [illegible] not denied, that the Auditing Board was persuaded to make the allowance by Mr. Charles B. Farwell, who visited Springfield, in the interest of the firm, for that purpose. This matter nobody has attempted to explain.

We have mentioned only those cases in which the accusations are supported by documentary proof. Mr. C. B. Farwell is well known in this city; his antecedents, habits, and associations are notorious, and if so many serious and damaging charges can be sustained by such proof that nobody pretends to deny them, what are we to infer as to that vast field of industry in which he has so long operated, which belongs to the domain of conjecture? We leave this to the imagination of the public by whom, fortunately, he is well known.

And now we are asked to support this man for Congress, because he is the "regular nominee" of the party, in face of the admitted fact that he bolted the regular nomination of the party in 1864, and gave his support, his vote, and his influence to C. H. McCormick for Congress, during the most trying period of the war, and at the very time that the Camp Douglas conspirators were under arrest in this city.

A WORD TO METHODISTS.

Yesterday morning, as we are informed (and if we have been misinformed we shall be happy to be corrected), the Rev. C. H. Fowler, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, on Wabash avenue, [illegible]

[illegible] be called upon to vote for Charles B. Farwell, as a matter of Church duty, is a proceeding which [illegible]. If Mr. Charles B. Farwell's vicarious and distant connection with Methodism obliges Methodists to the duty of voting for him, and entitles him to be considered the candidate of that body of Christians, then we are to assume that his Methodist relationship, and not his Republicanism, or his fitness, is his recommendation for office. We believe that the great mass of the Methodists in this city will agree with us that they are a religious, and not a political organization—that it is not useful to them, but quite the reverse, to be advertised as a political organization—and that, in any case, it would not be edifying for them to take up, as their first candidate for Congress, such a man as C. B. Farwell.

WHERE THE BLAME RESTS.

It is well known that "Long John" is not a favorite of the barnacle clique who nominated C. B. Farwell upon the Republican ticket; neither is the latter acceptable to any other wing of the Republican party. No effort was made to force Wentworth on the Republican ticket, for the reason that prominent barnacles entertained unfriendly feelings toward him, and Mr. W. himself, for the sake of peace and unity in the party, had voluntarily retired into the background, and stood ready to support any qualified and respectable candidate of the party. But the old clique were not willing to compromise on an unobjectionable candidate. The position they took was this: *First*, No man should be placed at the head of the ticket who was identified, directly or indirectly, with the citizens' movement last fall, or who had permitted his name to be on their ticket; and *second*, that the most prominent and obnoxious barnacle in the county should be made the standard-bearer of the ticket for the express purpose of *punishing* and humiliating every Republican who supported the citizens' reform ticket a year ago! And this programme they carried out to the letter, and are now striving to have it ratified. In casting about for a candidate they selected the man known to be most odious to the moral sense of the community, and most obnoxious to the self-respect of every man who voted the citizens' ticket. The intention was, to make the pill as disagreeable as possible, and then apply the party gag to force it down.

The "barnacles" who concocted this thing were duly warned that if they attempted to play that game they would have "Long John" for an opposing candidate, but they scornfully sneered at the warning. His candidacy, under such circumstances, was inevitable, and in accordance with the fitness of things. The Democrats could not consistently nominate a candidate of their own for Congress because they too were under the ban of barnacle proscription. They also had supported the citizens' ticket last fall, and committed the same unpardonable sin as the 12,000 Republicans who voted for that ticket. Accordingly, in self-defence, they are constrained to vote for Wentworth, who was Chairman of the Citizens' Campaign Committee. Every man who supported that ticket or approved of the movement to purify our local politics, is morally bound to resent and resist this outrageous corruption, tyranny, and intolerance, and to teach those Court House individuals a lesson they will not soon forget. In regard to the other candidates on the ticket, the barnacles did not attempt to apply their "branding irons," and they were selected in the usual way, without much reference to their political action last year, and, therefore, are entitled to the support of the whole party, and will undoubtedly receive it, except in cases where the candidates are known to be dishonest or incapable, and those will and ought to be scratched off the ticket, as Judge Trumbull recommends should be done.

The Democrats have also nominated a full ticket, with the exception of the candidate for Congress. As there was no public exigency requiring a citizens' ticket this fall in Cook County, each party presents nominees of its own faith and household, and will endeavor by all fair means to elect them. And each party would have run its own candidate for Congress but for the unbearable insolence and intolerant proscription of the corrupt gang who got "scooped out" last fall, but who still set themselves up as the [illegible] of the people. It is for the leader of this clique that a rod is in pickle next Tuesday. It will be well laid on.

THE MARCH OF CORRUPTION.

It has been shown in this campaign, and not contradicted, that Charles B. Farwell's political antecedents unfit him for Congress, because he is the chief of a gang of unscrupulous barnacles, whose mission is to use the Republican party as their cat's-paw to plunder the public. They have heretofore been plundering the tax-payers of Chicago out of from $25,000 to $80,000 a year [illegible], and so disgusted the people that they were beaten in the last election by nearly 12,000 majority. It has been shown that Charles B. Farwell's personal antecedents identify him with those classes which are most dangerous to the good order and welfare of the community. Let us suppose the barnacle ring had full ascendancy, [illegible] Rehm, [illegible] such as Charles B. Farwell could put Tom Keefe, and [illegible] their Judges or of the Legislature and of [illegible]. Who, then, would own, for instance, the real estate of the city—its *bona fide* purchasers, or the gamblers in its titles? How long can our judiciary remain pure when scoundrels are carrying conventions by ruffianism and bribery, and putting up their confederates, some as Congressmen, some as Judges, and some as members of the Legislature?

New York, with its immense capital, can stand it to be preyed on year after year by a corrupt dynasty, which has its servants in every branch of the city and State Legislature, the Judiciary and in Congress. Charles B. Farwell is the William M. Tweed, of Chicago. The barnacle clique is our Tammany Hall. In proportion to the amount of capital Chicago possesses, and the length of time they have been organized, our barnacles have beaten the New York Democrats at their own game. They have drawn higher salaries and perquisites, in proportion to the wealth and population of our city, than the Tammany tax-thieves, who are a stench in the nostrils of the country, and in all other respects they are as unblushing and impudent. Some of our citizens fondly believed that the war with these rascals ended last fall. Had it done so, Charles B. Farwell would not have made his appearance this fall. His nomination was the signal that the ring were at work trying to reverse their Waterloo defeat of last year. Were he elected to Congress, they would have the Custom House and Federal appointments, to compensate them for the reduction of their fees of office by the citizens' delegates in the Constitutional Convention, and every [illegible] house in Chicago would exercise its privilege of direct importation of foreign goods by the favor and good will of the appointees of C. B. Farwell, of whom Tom Keefe is an average specimen.

The same speculative talent that inspired the [illegible] offer of a share [illegible] an army contract [illegible] accepted a speculative interest in the prosecution of the [illegible] claims of the Douglas estate [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] economy. He has sufficient personal power and popularity to render it unnecessary for him to bargain for the influence of the Court House ring, and he has fought them all his life. Barnacles hate him. They hate him because he is on the side of the tax-payers. Being on that side, he is their natural enemy. Moreover, he has had experience enough in public life to know a scoundrel when he sees him, and to circumvent him when he undertakes to. We believe he has already circumvented Charles B. Farwell, and that the vote to-morrow will result in favor of Wentworth, as the People's Candidate, by more than 10,000 majority.

Mr. Charles B. Farwell knows, as do all other persons of any political experience, that he is a beaten candidate, and accordingly he has a deep interest in defeating the rest of the Republican ticket. He cannot afford to have that ticket or any portion of it elected when he is defeated by several thousand majority. He must keep even with the ticket, or again suffer the shame of being behind the candidates for Constables and Supervisors, as he has been in previous elections. His great struggle now is to keep down the rest of the ticket to his own level. For this purpose he is trading off votes for the Legislature, for the State ticket, and for town and ward officers for votes for himself. His personal adherents will agree to vote for any person on the Democratic ticket, or for the whole ticket, for a vote for Farwell. Candidates for legislative and other offices must look to their own interests. If they want to be elected, they must bestir themselves; they must attend the polls, and not let themselves be sold out by Farwell and his clan. There is no use in trying to elect Farwell; and candidates for other offices must endeavor to save themselves. This they can best do by applying themselves and their friends with Mr. Wentworth's tickets. Up to the present time only four candidates for the Legislature have applied for these tickets. On Tuesday, there will, perhaps, be a rush for them. *Sauve qui peut!*

A man may be the pink of outside propriety and yet be wholly unfit for public office. He may be very indifferent, or blameworthy in some particulars, and yet may, as a public officer, be the effective champion of economy and of sound policies. Mr. Wentworth, as Mayor, was efficient, economical, the enemy of all tax-stealing cliques and rings, and left office with a good record and a low rate of taxation. As member of Congress he has continued the same general record. He has not engaged in or confederated with the various corrupt rings in and out of Congress. We do not find him mixed up with army contracts, Indian contracts, war claims, Pacific Railroad and *Credit Mobilier* stealings, Cherokee and Kansas Indian land stealing, legislative grants and bills of all kinds "with money in them," although he has at all times had the opportunities, the capital and the sagacity to make money in these directions, if that had been his aim. Nor have his friends and confederates been among those who made politics a means of plunder. On the contrary, in city and county politics, and in Congress, he has been fighting on one side, and the "rings" of all kinds, and their knavish leaders, have been on the other.

We counsel all Republicans to adhere to the advice given to them by Judge Trumbull, "Sustain your candidates, unless you believe them to be dishonest or incapable." If you believe any of them to be dishonest or incapable, apply to them the same principles that you would apply if they were asking for situations in your own business. Whoever robs the public, robs you!

If the people of Chicago wish to prevent the possibility of such a revolting nomination as that of C. B. Farwell, by any political party for the next ten years, they must roll up the greatest possible majority against him to-morrow. Half-way measures will not meet the case.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Waukegan [illegible] says that there is an attempt being made to establish a knitting factory at [illegible], to employ thirty girls.

—George Bishop, of Randolph Township, [illegible] sweet potatoes on a half acre.

—Major John F. Squier, of the Seventy-fourth Illinois Regiment, died of consumption, in Galesburg, on the [illegible] inst.

—A dog, having all the proclivities of a cat, is now in the possession of Jacob Mann, of Carlinville. The paws and feet are of the feline character, while the rest of the body is wholly canine.

—The Carlinville *Democrat* says: [illegible]

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

The Waupun *Times* says [illegible]

[illegible]

INDIANA.

[illegible]

KANSAS.

[illegible] Governor of the State of Kansas, in pursuance of [illegible] continuance hereafter.

MISSOURI.

Anna F. Watkins, of St. Louis, wants a divorce, because her husband calls her a "hell-cat."

NEBRASKA.

Governor Butler has issued the following proclamation:

"In accordance with a custom honored and venerated by the people of our common country, and in conformity with the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, I do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 24th of November instant, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving, praise and prayer, and I do earnestly request the people of this State, one and all, on that day to abstain from their usual pursuits, and, meeting together at their customary places of worship, to unite in praising Almighty God for his countless mercies to us as a nation, as a State, and as individuals, during the year now drawing to a close. Let us on that day, with humble and loving hearts, praise and magnify His holy name. That while other nations have been engaged in bloody and destructive wars, our own favored land has been blessed with peace and harmony; that our harvests have been abundant, and plenty has prevailed; that our national credit is unimpaired, and a good hope exists of the speedy extinction of the national debt; that within the borders of our State great public enterprises have been crowned with success, and that public improvements have been inaugurated which will greatly increase her wealth, population and material resources; that schools and churches have been multiplied, and that the poor and helpless have been remembered; and that in addition to all earthly blessings we are permitted to enjoy the blessed hope of eternal life through his only Son, our Savior, Jesus Christ. Let us entreat Him that He will have us in His holy keeping during the coming year; that brotherly love and Christian charity may more generally prevail; that He will incline our hearts to justice and righteousness and truth in all our dealings. And that he will ever bless, protect, and defend our beloved land from foes without and foes within, and give constantly increasing strength and permanency to our institutions, both State and national. While we thus publicly and unitedly offer our praise and prayer, and while we, at the table of plenty spread by a living Father, enjoy His choice gifts, let us not forget that in our midst there are many who are needy and suffering, and, by a generous contribution of our money and our store, show our love and thankfulness to be genuine and unfeigned. 'Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble; the Lord will preserve him and keep him alive; and he shall be blessed upon the earth.'"

THE TERRITORIES.

A fossil feather has been found by Dr. Hayden, in Wyoming Territory, and is said to be the first specimen on record.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boots are blacked by machinery in London.

—In Maine they cure rheumatism with red herring salve.

—A piece of land for sale in London, is advertised as "equally suitable for a church or tavern."

—Thirteen hundred newspaper boys were recently taken by the Ragged School Association, of London, to Hampstead on a picnic.

—It is stated that a London publisher has offered $10,000 for the exclusive right, for ten years, of publishing the revised version of the Bible now in progress in England.

—A small dog with a fifty-dollar embroidered cover is an essential item in the outfit of a New York dandy.

—The inhabitants of the Tyrol and Styria, in Austria, are making preparations to celebrate the German triumph, as soon as Paris is taken, by immense bonfires from all the mountain tops of the Alps.

—Mormon preachers in England declare that France is suffering the penalty sent from heaven for not embracing the Mormon religion, and that other nations will be punished in turn.

—The Parisians offer a magnificent rifle and a large prize in money to the man who kills King William.

—One of the vacant places in the Spanish Order of the Golden Fleece is to be given to the Sultan. This order, which is common to Spain and Austria, was founded by Philip III., Duke of Burgundy, in the year 1429.

—A Maryland farmer refused the use of his horse for a funeral, and the indignant friends of the deceased tarred and feathered him.

—In Kentucky a man was reported to be dead. A newspaper published his obituary, giving both his good and bad qualities. The man, who was still in the land of the living, thereupon sued the editor for libel, laying his damages at $10,000.

—A well-to-do farmer of Wallingford, Conn., to please his wife, attempted to raise his own wheat. He bought two bushels of choice seed for $8 per bushel, manured a field, plowed it three times, and took great pains throughout the summer with it. [illegible] chickens.

—The Wurtemberg troops engaged in [illegible] Upper Alsace [illegible]

—The citizens of Carlsruhe have offered to lodge 16,000 citizens of Strasbourg till their dwellings can be rebuilt and repaired. This generous offer has been gratefully accepted by the inhabitants of Strasbourg.

[illegible]

[illegible] one of [illegible] most esteemed agents of [illegible]

—A Mr. Nichols, of Virginia, who has been absent from home some time, was returning on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, October [illegible], when he was informed that his wife was dead. He immediately went out upon the platform and shot himself through the head, producing instant death.

—The Earl of Winchelsea was recently adjudged a bankrupt in London, on a tailor's claim of [illegible]. His Lordship, who is married to a sister of the noted Marchioness of Hastings, possesses the finest park in the south of England (Eastwell), now let to the Duke of Abercorn.

—Miss Osborn, a New Jersey [illegible], burned $1,800 worth of house and barn for Jerry Baker, because the latter declined, when Miss [illegible] applied at Jerry's bar for a drink, to give him the whiskey he kept "for gentlemen."

—A statue of the Queen, and another of Prince Albert, are ready for dedication in Liverpool, but Victoria will not grace the occasion with her presence. Hence, an elevation of the Liverpool back.

—Secretary Robeson is again reported as [illegible] to matrimony, a daughter of General Cadwalader, of New Jersey, being the party of the other part.

—Mr. Furey, the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Street Commissioner, met Mr. Winters, the Sheriff, on Monday last, and spit some tobacco-juice in that official's eye. Winters has resorted to the law for redress.

—An American traveler reports that "when Spurgeon gets excited he bawls like a wilderness."

—Queen Victoria's prospective son-in-law, the Marquis of Lorn, is said to be chiefly remarkable for the symmetry of his legs.

—Ludwig Simon, of Treves, a well-known German Liberal, who was exiled from Germany in 1849, and who had not yet received his recall, was driven out of France into Germany during the late forced exodus of his countrymen; and thus his twenty-two years of exile go for naught, as by the terms of banishment, any one returning before his full term is up forfeits the time which is spent in exile.

—A young Quaker, of Mystic, Connecticut, named James B. Whipple, paid all his taxes except the military tax, against which he said he had conscientious scruples. So the Collector declared war, and James is in jail at Norwich.

—Correspondents insist on keeping the Duke of Nassau killed; but he will not stay dead. He has not taken any active part in the war, thus far, excepting what is involved in ministering to the German wounded. He recently sent out a special agent to the front, who had to charter a whole train to take with him the immense stores of [illegible] and luxuries [illegible] chiefly for the Nassau regiment.

—The Kennebec *Journal* says that Mrs. Flynt, whose lawsuit for dressmaking done in Boston has given her name so much publicity, is an Augusta (Me.) woman, who commenced her business as a milliner as a poor girl, in that city, fifteen years ago. She subsequently transferred her establishment to Boston, and is now worth $80,000.

—The results of female journalism in New York are thus summed up: "Miss Hutchinson, the brilliant young reporter of woman's movements for the *Tribune*, is about to be married to Mr. Clement C. Ford, of the *World*. Miss Eleanor Kirk, of the *Sun*, is engaged to Mr. Mortimer J. Doyle, of the *Telegram*. Miss Estabrooke, the blonde beauty of the *Star*, will be married this week to Mr. Judkins Tooley, of the *Herald*."

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* has this about John K. Best, executed at Stockton recently: "The prisoner was known to have committed three murders previous to the one for which he was executed. He was an Englishman by birth, and came to New York at an early age. Subsequently he moved to Kentucky, where his brother married. Having quarreled with his brother about some trifling matter, he deliberately entered the dining-room with a gun and shot him while he held his child upon his knee. The murderer then fled to Texas, where, in a quarrel over the gambling table, he stabbed and killed his brother-in-law. He then removed to Montana Territory, where his third victim expired at his hands. From Montana Best came to California. After mining in the northern part of the State for a short time, he settled in San Joaquin County, where his last crime was committed and expiated."

—The funeral of Naphtali Phillips was held in New York, at the Synagogue, corner of Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue, on Friday. The Rev. J. J. Lyons delivered an address, in which he said that Mr. Phillips had been twenty-one years a trustee of the synagogue, and its clerk thirty-three years. Thirteen years ago he had to decline further to act as an officer on account of his blindness. He was the oldest member of Tammany, having been initiated sixty-eight years ago. He was also editor of the *National Advocate*, under the administration of President Monroe, and almost the last that held public office many years. He died aged 96.

—A man by the name of [illegible]

[illegible]

—It will be seen by the subjoined letter that Balfe completed, shortly before his death, [illegible] Madame Parepa Rosa:

ROMNEY ABBEY, Ware, Herts, July 9, 1870.

MY DEAR MADAME: [illegible]

Yours sincerely,
M. W. BALFE.

POLITICAL.

Judge Daniel Pratt, of Syracuse, N. Y., has written a long letter to show that no Democrat can consistently vote for the re-election of Congressman Dennis McCarthy.

—Samuel Hedman is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District of Rhode Island, George H. Brown having positively refused to accept the nomination.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

[illegible] New Use for Cider—Failures in Making Cider Vinegar and How to Avoid Them—Making of Vinegar from Mineral Acids—A New Process for the Making of Cider Vinegar—Other Plans for Making Adapted to the Small Orchards.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 5.

In modern agriculture orchards have become an important appendage; second only in value to the small grains or the dairy. Green and dried apples and peaches, with large quantities of these canned, together with pears, quinces, cherries, plums, and the whole list of small fruits, swell the importance of this branch of culture, and render it both profitable and pleasing.

The apple is the great leading staple wherever it can be grown to advantage. For eight or nine months in the year it can be had in its natural state at a reasonable price, and as a luxury the other three or four months. Orchards of twenty, forty, and even of a hundred acres are not uncommon, and thousands of barrels arrive daily in our large cities, without creating a very serious depression in the price. Occasionally a location has an overstock, but this is less real than apparent, as other points are liable to be short and the railroads soon close up the gap by transfers. An instance of this kind occurred this year in Tazewell County, where the crop was unusually large. The orchardists had not been accustomed to shipping, and hearing of good crops in Michigan and at other points, bethought them of cider-making, for cider and vinegar. Tazewell County, as is well known, is one of the large whiskey making counties, and the genius of her industry soon solved this

CIDER QUESTION

in a most practical manner. The mash for whiskey is made of cornmeal mixed with water, but the cheapness and abundance of cider suggested its place in the mash as a substitute for water. Our Western men do not let a new idea get cold, before it is put in practice, and away went the farmers' surplus cider to add to the bulk of the distillers' high-wines, and to improve its quality as a pleasant tipple.

We thus have a nice liquor, that is neither applejack or corn whiskey, and it will, probably, require a year to mellow it to suit the taste of good judges of the ardent. This will be a new question for the Good Templars to discuss: Shall it be used for medicine or for a tipple; or both? Will it kill at any [illegible] or is it a health-restorer? Will it prove a valuable new industry, a new adjunct of the orchard to be fostered and encouraged, or shall it be throttled in its infancy as a new hydra-headed monster? I leave these questions with the reader, simply advertising him of the fact of this new use of one of the products of the orchard, and leaving the further question, Shall we hereafter take our cider clear or mixed with corn whiskey. A name is needed for this new liquor, and I know of none that would be more appropriate than the simple word "Pekin." This would leave the reader in doubt whether it was foreign or domestic, a question that he might consider when tasting the sample. It would also leave the question of the relative value of corn and cider for liquor making an open one, and thus encourage the corn-grower to supply the meal, and the orchardist the cider, for the mash for this new nectar.

There can be no question that the cider will tone down the fiery ardor of our Illinois River whiskey, and give it some of the flavor of the orchard.

Our cousins of wooden nutmeg memory have had a surplus of cider this season, and have been selling it at some five or six cents a gallon—a sum that would scarcely cover the cost of grinding and pressing the apples; in fact, just what we Western orchardists get for the simple making, while the distiller pays us twelve and a half cents a gallon for that which the market will not absorb. This shows that Yankee ingenuity is no match for Western enterprise, for, when a new question arises, it meets with a ready solution; at least, our distillers know a thing or two, and are equal to the emergency.

"Farm and Garden" has had considerable to say about

CIDER VINEGAR,

and yet is not done with the subject, for inquiries continue to pour in, and new questions continue to arise, on the subject. Orchardists are beginning to know the meaning of the "waste of the orchard." It is simply one-third of the apple crop that ought to go into the vinegar barrel.

I will endeavor to cover all the ground embraced in the several inquiries.

Cider vinegar, as usually made, is of varied quality, from good to indifferent. For this reason, merchants do not like to purchase cider vinegar of farmers unless it is examined. Being of all qualities, from hard cider to good vinegar, no uniform price can be obtained for it. We must have some process by which we may produce a uniform article in all respects, in order to give it a uniform commercial value. [illegible]

A pure article of

WHITE WINE VINEGAR

is made of white grapes, generally the second pressing of the grapes. [illegible]

MOLASSES VINEGAR.

One gallon of molasses to ten of water.

[illegible]

A CHEAP VINEGAR.

Fill a forty-gallon cask half full of molasses [illegible]

[illegible]

At the Indiana State Fair I met an orchardist [illegible]

[illegible] vinegar at once, and at the same time the cider that has been kept in stock, or as it comes from the press, becomes well mixed, and is thus made of uniform strength. We all know that, in making cider there is a difference between the varieties of apples used for the purpose, and a wide one between the first and second pressings, but all these are harmonized by this process, and the vinegar is of uniform quality.

Last spring I put some 4,000 gallons under an open shed, and by the last of August nearly all of it had become good vinegar. The last of August the refuse of the early apples were made into cider, and to each cask of forty-four gallons from five to ten gallons of this vinegar was added. The season has been remarkably favorable to the making of vinegar, and I find some casks of this last mixture to be good vinegar.

That we shall be able to make some modification in vinegar-making from both wine and cider is very probable, but I will give my present plan, not that it is probably better than the one above noticed, or what we might call the Indiana plan, but for the reason that it is applicable to my present condition. I will here remark that I had intended to have put up a vinegar house the past season, and had the plan made and a part of the material purchased, but, on reflection, concluded that I did not know what was really required for the purpose, and further experience has shown this to be the case. I now use a room sixteen feet square; on three sides of this are ranged twenty casks on racks. A stove for heating it is in the centre of the room, and on one side is a generator occupying four feet by sixteen inches, and about five and a half feet high. In this is arranged twelve shelves, each with five grooves for the vinegar to run in. The shelves are placed inclining back about half an inch. The first groove begins at the right-hand end of the shelf, which is one foot wide and four feet long, one inch from the end and near the edge, running to a point within an inch of the other end, and some three inches from the front edge; it then turns and runs near the other end in the same manner. The last groove ending near the lower edge and left-hand end of the shelf, where an inch hole is made to which a short tube is fixed to direct the vinegar to the corresponding grooves in the next shelf, which must have the inclination reversed. Thus the vinegar runs from shelf to shelf, along these grooves, and, finally, runs into a tub below. The front is closed with doors. A tub in the top receives the vinegar, and its flow is regulated by a faucet. From twenty-five to thirty gallons will run through this in twenty-four hours. When the temperature of the room and the vinegar is between 72 and 80°, once passing through of a weak vinegar will make it very sharp—equal to any two-year-old cider vinegar. We must see that the temperature of the room and the vinegar is right, or little or no change will be made. Every three or four days the shelves will need clearing of the mother, or they will clog up. In short, it needs constant attention to keep the flow uniform and the temperature right. This is somewhat on the plan of making vinegar in ten hours, so largely advertised, but all that it will do is to improve the quality, for new cider would need to be passed through several times before it would be good vinegar. The American Vinegar Generator, which has been patented, uses the shelves without the grooves; but whether it is better than this under notice, I have no means of knowing, but intend to try it.

After putting the casks into the room, five gallons of good vinegar was put into each and then filled up with cider from the press. This has been fermented in the usual way, and soon became very hard cider. In order to make it of uniform quality and to facilitate its change to vinegar, a gallon has been taken from each barrel daily and put into its neighbor, so that at the end of forty days the whole will be of a uniform quality. This is now the third week of the experiment, and the whole is approaching a vinegar state, and at the end of the forty days will be put through the generator.

Before cold weather sets in the cider stored under the shed will be transferred to the cellar, to be put through the same process; but most of this is now ready, requiring only the mixing in order to give it a uniform quality. This can be done by drawing a gallon daily from each of the twenty casks for the generator, and filling up from that stored in the cellar. Thus it will be seen that we can make a uniform quality of cider vinegar in less than three months without incurring any large outlay for buildings and fixtures. The American Generators are made for about twenty dollars, to which is added a license for use. The one I now use was made by a carpenter, and cost about fifteen dollars.

In making on a large scale, it is questionable whether these small generators would be more profitable than the Indiana process.

In making vinegar in "ten hours," the cider is diluted one-half with water, run through the generator one or more times, and put into a tub into which two gallons of molasses to the forty gallons of vinegar are poured on the bottom, [illegible]

[illegible]

RURAL.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The markets were dull to-day, as is generally the case at the close of the week.

GOLD

was steady, ranging from 110⅝ to 110⅞. [illegible]

MONEY MARKET.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

[illegible]

STOCKS.

The stock market was quiet, though firm.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was steady at the rates quoted yesterday.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

[illegible]

BANK REPORT.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

THE ARMISTICE.

INTERVIEWS BETWEEN THIERS AND BISMARK.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Thiers had a long conversation with Bismark on the 3d and 4th. The following is the result of the interviews. Thiers, at the first interview, showed Bismark his authorization from the Paris Government to arrange an armistice on the basis proposed by Lord Granville. Bismark replied that it was all very well as far as it went, but an authorization from the Tours Government was also necessary. Thiers said Gambetta and his colleagues would not disavow an agreement made by the Paris Government, and supported Trochu and the Army of Paris. He undertook at once to communicate with Tours, and obtain formal authorization in addition to the informal powers already received. Bismark insisted on the necessity of convoking an assembly to speak with authority, in the name of the country. He was willing to suspend hostilities for this purpose; but until all had been arranged, the siege operations would have full course.

At the second interview Bismark waived the point of the Tours Government's authorization, and discussed the conditions of the armistice. He proposed that Paris should receive daily one day's food, on the scale of the present rations, and both belligerents proceed in their material preparations, the Germans to continue to occupy the whole territory now held by them; to cease to make forced requisitions, and to be allowed to bring forward all their stores and war material without interruption. Thiers agreed to these points and asked: "Will Alsace and Lorraine be permitted to send despatches to the Assembly?" Bismark replied in the negative; but at length intimated he might consent.

What happened at the final interview is not known.

It is reported that Thiers and Bismark have signed the agreement, which was sent to Paris to receive the ratification of the government.

BURNSIDE'S ARMISTICE.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, Nov. 5.—By the semi-armistice proposed by Prussia to France, through General Burnside and Paul S. Forbes, no cessation of hostilities was contemplated, except for forty-eight hours, during which the entire [illegible] is to take place, to enable voting to go on and returns be made. No revictualing of Paris was to be allowed, Bismark insisting the military situation should remain entirely unchanged during the semi-armistice. If the French could make a sortie and drive the Prussians back, they were at liberty to do so. If the Prussians could draw their lines closer, or take a fort, they would have the same privilege. Another imperative condition made was that Alsace and Lorraine should not be allowed to vote. Bismark's argument was that cession of these provinces was a point in controversy. If the Prussians desired it, they could, by the use of force, secure an entire delegation in both provinces favorable to annexation to Prussia. They would not do that, but, should such delegations be elected, they would be accused of using undue means to secure that result; and, if delegations opposed to annexation were returned, the rest of the representatives of France would consider they had no right to vote for annexation in the face of the opposition of the representatives of those provinces speaking the language of Alsace and Lorraine. Bismark has always declared that by annexation he meant Metz, Strasbourg, and the German-speaking portion of the province. Jules Favre objected to both conditions, and insisted that Paris should be revictualled, and that Alsace and Lorraine should be represented on these points. Burnside's mission, therefore, ceased.

In the new proposition Thiers still insists on the revictualling of Paris and the besieged places.

There is the best authority for stating that Bismark positively refuses these terms. He proposes an armistice of twenty-five days, the military situation to remain in *statu quo*, which does not contemplate revictualling Paris.

FRANCE.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

NAMUR, Nov. 5.—Advices from Paris were received to-day by balloon. The members of the government there had issued a proclamation to the people, saying: "You give us our orders. We have remained at the perilous post which the revolution of the 4th of September assigned us, and we still remain with the force coming from you. We realize the great duties which your confidence imposes. The first is the national defence, which must be our exclusive occupation. We will repress all criminal movements by a severe [illegible]

Jules Favre also issued a proclamation saying, "The deliverance of the country is only possible by an obedience to military chiefs and respect for laws."

[illegible]

[illegible] and helped France more efficiently. An Italian Republic was possible. Three months ago, Garibaldi could have done it with me, if he had dared, or without me, if he did not choose to work with me, when I was in prison. Should the war last, should France triumph, Garibaldi will be remembered.'"

CHAMBORD.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Count de Chambord is reported to have arrived in France, incognito, and is now near the Belgian frontier.

[illegible]

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Paris *Journal Officiel* of the 31st contains the following: "The officers of the government have just learned the sad news of the surrender of Metz. Marshal Bazaine and army were forced to surrender after heroic efforts, which were stopped only by famine and want of ammunition. France is painfully afflicted, but her courage is intact. Grateful to her soldiers and citizens who are resisting the enemy so gallantly, Paris will prove worthy of them, and will be encouraged by their example and will desire to avenge them."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

No important military movements have been made in this direction for the past day or two, beyond the evident concentration of Prussians at Orleans, and the general preparations to attack them.

THE SPIRIT OF RESISTANCE.

Advices from various departments lately invaded by the Prussians, show the existence of a determined spirit of resistance on the part of the inhabitants. The heavy requisitions made have intensified this feeling of hatred. At Rheims, Epernay, Chalons, [illegible], and many other places, conflicts are occurring almost daily between citizens and Prussians. A despatch from Chagny, on Thursday, says the Prussians in Dijon have occupied the barracks, and ordered preparations for expected reinforcements. General Michel had arrived there. The Prussians seem to avoid Chagny, and are going toward Le Creusot.

THE EXPRESS EUGENIE.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5.—The ex-Empress Eugenie passed through this city on Thursday, *incognito*, on her way back to Chiselhurst. She was with the Emperor only one day.

GARIBALDI'S ARMY.

TOURS, Nov. 5.—It is believed that in consequence of the armistice the army of the Loire, under Garibaldi, will suspend operations. The Germans in the front of that army are now marching from Dijon to Chagny, threatening Lyons and Bourges.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Nov. 5.—The following is given as the Ministerial programme: National unity, liberal institutions at Rome, recognition of the Pope as the spiritual sovereign, decentralization, revision and reduction of taxation, and reorganization of the national army on the principles of the Prussian army. July 1, 1871, is fixed for the transfer of the capital from Florence to Rome.

A reduction has been ordered in the number of departmental offices.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A special despatch from Florence says Victor Emanuel definitely refuses to proceed to Rome, fearing to incur the anathemas of the Church. A ministerial crisis occurred when this decision was made known, but affairs were subsequently arranged, preventing rupture of the Cabinet. It is now announced that the transfer of the capital to Rome will be made in July, 1871, but this is considered by a party of progress mere evasion and abandonment of the fruits of the revolution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The market for the French loan is fluctuating, but inherently good. A despatch just received announces the death of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The weather the past two nights has been unusually cold. Ice formed rapidly in the open air. It is now moderating.

[To the Associated Press.]

LONDON, Nov. 5.—There is increasing bitterness here at the slights of Bismark, as shown in his firm language to the English, as contrasted with his courtesy to Americans and Russians.

The failure of N. S. Lowrie & Co., cloth manufacturers at Bradford, is announced. The firm has large American connections.

The Educational Convention at Huntingdon, yesterday, was largely attended. Resolutions were passed demanding religious teaching in schools.

CORK, Nov. 5.—The Council of this city passed resolutions in favor of the release of all political prisoners, and against Italian occupation of Roman territory.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The following summary of events in the Spanish Cortes was received from Madrid, under date of Saturday: On that day Prim made a long speech, the subject of the new candidature for the throne. He lamented the terrible consequences of the Hohenzollern candidacy, but exonerated Spain from all blame in the matter. The time had now arrived for the withdrawal of the provisional government. He presented the name of the Duke of Aosta, and urged the majority to vote for him. Senor Castelar, leader of the Republicans, protested against the candidature, and immediately moved a vote of censure because the candidate had been chosen without the knowledge of the Cortes; [illegible] Italian Government for taking advantage of the French troubles in order to urge the candidature of the Duke of Aosta. [illegible]

CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—[illegible] steamers from Spain with 1,000 soldiers, have arrived. [illegible]

GERMANY.

THE SPOILS OF METZ.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The General Commanding at Metz made the following report: "By the capitulation of Bazaine, 53 eagles, 541 field guns, [illegible] fell into the hands of the Prussians."

FROM DES MOINES.

Murder and Robbery in Cedar County—The Villain Unknown—An Alleged Swindler Held for Trial.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

The Political Campaign—Speech of Hon. B. Gratz Brown.

[illegible]

THE WEST.

A Daring Express Robbery on the Central Pacific Railroad [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] train and flying down the track. [illegible]

SPORTING MATTERS.

Pugilism.

ALLEN VS. GALLAGHER.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—[illegible]

The Turf.

THE BUCKEYE RACES.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—The races at the Buckeye track were well attended to-day. [illegible]

Base Ball.

RED STOCKINGS AND FOREST CITYS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 5.—The game of base ball to-day between the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, was won by the former [illegible]

MUTUALS AND ATLANTICS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—In the game to-day between the Mutuals and Atlantics, the latter were defeated [illegible]

RELIGIOUS.

General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America.

LANCASTER, O., Nov. 5.—The General Council of the Lutheran Church in North America, assembled here on Thursday, and will remain in session for one week. [illegible]

Young Men's State Christian Association.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

[illegible]

JOHN M. PALMER.

By the Governor:
EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

Trotting at Ottawa—Suit to Recover Fire Insurance.

[illegible]

THE SOUTH.

Terrible Affray at Dawson Gap, Ga.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

Southern Freight Tariff [illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE SAUCE.

FAMILY STANDARD RELISH

HALFORD

Table Sauce!

NEW YORK.

The Latest Fashions.

Black Almost Universally Worn.

Novelties in Various Articles of Costume.

An Entertainment—Dresses of Prominent Ladies.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

[illegible]

FANCIES AND

A Word for the

[illegible]

ITALY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPAIN.

CUBA.

GERMANY.

FROM DES MOINES.

MISSOURI.

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The Latest Fashions.

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An Entertainment—Dresses of Prominent Ladies.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

No end of sensations, dear TRIBUNE. What with the imminent prospect of Agassiz's tidal wave, and the earthquake-prophet's general "slump" on or about the 3d of November; Beecher's announcement of "No brimstone in hell," and Mrs. Grundy's declaration that "We're to have a most brilliant winter, you know,—so many returned absentees, who'll all entertain, of course, my dear,"—we are kept, as the newspapers have it, in a state of pleasing fear and delightful apprehension. I don't know how it is with you, but everything in New York is in a decidedly mixed condition. Stocks playing the deuce; business dull; no money; whole blocks of brownstone fronts on Madison avenue placarded "for sale" or "to let;" boarding houses closing by the score; anxious men and distraught women make up one side of the picture; while the reverse presents a scene of almost regal magnificence. Unless something shall interpose, New York will soon be peopled by two classes only—the very poor and the very rich. The middle and best class, finding no rest for the sole of its foot in this great city, has betaken itself to neighboring towns and villages, where it may sit under its own vine and fig-tree, with no grim landlord or agent to molest or make it afraid. "Well," exclaims Mrs. Croesus, "if they cannot afford to live in the city, they ought to go to the country. But pray tell me what people are leaving, for I'm positively dying to know."

BLACK.

In the first place, then, black is almost universally worn. One can readily distinguish women recently returned from abroad, by the absence of color in their toilets, with the exception of the gloves. Black Cashmeres and double Merinos are just beginning to be appreciated by our fair countrywomen; and a dress of either of these materials has become an indispensable article in a lady's wardrobe.

SACQUES.

The sacques to correspond are longer and more elaborate than the jaunty little things worn earlier in the season. A beautiful sacque, from a French house, is quite long, with wing-shaped pieces of drapery at the back, fastened in the centre by a large bow of heavy black silk, without ends. These pieces, as well as the sacque and flowing sleeves, are trimmed with *passementerie* and heavy silk fringe. A double ruche of black thread lace finishes the garment at the throat. Another, still more elaborate, is slashed up the back and on either side, forming deep points—two at the back and two in front. These points are surrounded by a deep fall of fine guipure lace, gathered very full, headed by a row of massive crocheted *passementerie*. Spirals of narrow lace fall in waves down the seam at the back, headed by an ornament of *passementerie*, with solid pendants. A Cashmere sacque, just finished for a leader of fashion in New York, is profusely trimmed with quillings of Chantilly lace, a decided novelty—guipure being considered heretofore considered the only appropriate *dentelle*. For costumes of heavy Cashmere and cloth, a superior quality of *crepe* worsted fringe, with a handsome heading, is much used, and will be found very serviceable. Pelerine capes of Cashmere, heavily embroidered, with or without an intermixture of jet, pointed in the back, and falling just below the shoulders, are affected for the promenade by some of our *elegants*. They are usually worn over black silk dresses. Double circles, the upper one open its entire length at the back, both surrounded by *passementerie* and lace, or braiding and fringe, are very stylish. The outer garment should be of the material of the over-skirt. The only exception permissible by good taste is a petticoat and jacket of velvet and over-dress of silk.

MOURNING.

Striking costume for deep mourning is a petticoat of widow's silk, ornamented by a broad band of [illegible] uncut velvet. Sacque of uncut velvet, trimmed with Russian sables. Black cloth paletots finished by bands or folds of heavy black silk, with long collar and deep cuffs of the same, are much worn for mourning.

SHORT DRESSES.

There is no longer any doubt as to the determination to do away with the short street dresses. The increasing length of the wraps, as well as the petticoat, indicates the change.

PALETOTS.

Paletots and long casaques will be the most admired styles for the coming season. The costliest are of Ponson velvet, so laden with Chantilly and *passementerie* that the velvet merely serves as a foundation for the trimming. Next in desirability are those of heavy *faille* and *gros grain*, lined with gray and white fur, that furnishes perfect protection against any degree of cold. Wadding is little used, if at all. French *modistes* prefer an interlining of flannel, on the ground that it is quite as warm as wadding, and much less clumsy. Silk and satin grecs, for elderly ladies, are shown by some of our fashionable houses.

MOURNING GARNITURE.

A simple, but effective garniture for mourning costumes is five bias folds of self-material surrounding the petticoat. Folds of the same width cover the entire front breadth *en tablier*. The over skirt, drawn away from the front, and looped high at the sides, has three folds, and the slashed, half-fitting jacket, two folds each cluster, finished by a double milliner's fold of the same.

EVENING DRESSES.

An evening dress, sent from one of our principal houses to Mrs. Governor Hoffman, is composed of a train of white *crepe de chine*, trimmed with a *plisse* of velvet, terminating in loops at the top. Long, full over-dress of crepe, elaborately embroidered with light-blue silk, fringe of blue and white below. Low-neck and short-sleeve bodice, with an embroidered *souvenir* to correspond with the tunic; the plaits confined by loops of velvet, and a bow of the same on the left breast. Another *distingue* toilet from the same house is of tea-rose silk, of superb quality, upon which is disposed, in garlands, bunches, and headings for flounces, a *parure* of velvet pansies, for which the importers ask $150. An exquisite, but perishable, evening dress was shown of novel design. The petticoat—demi-train—is of white foundation lace; the front covered with very full illusion, fastened down at intervals by bunches of violets, court train, of moderate length, upon which are seven narrow ruffles. Overdress *enchole*, very long in front, trimmed with three groups of ruffles and puffs. *Panier* composed of four full puffs, separated by bands of violet silk, which terminate in full clusters of loops and violets on either side. Low bodice, edged by a puff and ruffle below. Shoulder-knots and *bouquet de corsage* of silk loops and violets.

DRESSES FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The following dresses are for young ladies: Demi-train petticoats of turquoise blue silk, with garniture of six flounces, wide and narrow alternating. White silk over-skirt, with squared apron front, open at the sides and rounded back, surrounded by a bias ruffle, pointed on either edge, and bound with blue silk. Large rosettes of the silk, pointed and bound, hold the drapery in place. Basque bodice half-high behind, and heart-shaped front, slashed up each seam, and trimmed *en suite*. The ruffle, as it passes over the shoulders, forms the sleeve. The second is a dress of fine white tarletan over sea-green silk. The petticoat has two flounces of tarletan,—the lower one half a yard in depth, the upper a quarter, each headed by a box-plaiting of alternate plaits of tarletan and silk. Short over-skirt of tarletan, to correspond, laid in triple box-plaits at the back; *decollete* bodice with green belt and full bow of silk without ends behind.

DINNER DRESS.

A novelty in dinner dress is a train of Mexique blue silk, the front breadths striped with bias bands of blue velvet, with six large horizontal bars of velvet on the centre stripes. Overskirt of blue silk, with draped front, drawn far back, and high at the sides, finished by a band of velvet and deep white-and-blue fringe. Full *pouf* at the back, and long court-train, edged with a broad band. Heart-shaped bodice, round back, and basque fronts, trimmed with white-and-blue *fringe*. Sleeves of alternate stripes of velvet and silk, with deep *mousquetaire cuffs*. A narrow band of velvet, and quillings of Chantilly lace over Valenciennes, at the throat and wrists, complete this striking costume.

STREET DRESSES.

A street dress of navy-blue India Cashmere has a petticoat of Cashmere instead of silk, ornamented with a straight flounce two fingers deep, laid in single box-plaits. Three folds and a band of heavy black silk, with an upright box-plaiting of Cashmere lined with silk, the plaits turned over and caught down, compose the heading. Very long over-skirt, open in front, finished by a cross-cut band of black silk with two tiny folds, one of Cashmere, the other of silk above. Postillion bodice, with short basque fronts, trimmed *en suite*. Button-moulds the size of a silver dollar, covered with the Cashmere, the centre embroidered with black in a star-shaped design, are sewn down each side of the overskirt, on the basque and sleeves. Duchesse sleeves, with deep black silk cuffs. This quality of Cashmere is two yards wide, and costs twelve dollars a yard.

A new design for a street dress, is an ordinary dress back and long basque fronts, with an interlining of flannel. A long, full skirt is fastened to the back, laid in triple plaits, and draped in four places, making it very bouffant. A second back, falling from the shoulder-seams, has a seam down the middle, and rounded ends reaching below the waist, simulating a paletot. The whole heavily trimmed with fringe and wide *passementerie*.

FURS.

Russian and Hudson Bay sable, and mink, are still the most popular furs, notwithstanding some very fanciful and enticing combinations of grebe and sable, and ermine and sealskin. Among the new and fancy furs—as dealers call them—are the Arctic, silver and blue fox, fisher, Egyptian sable, and golden seal. These will, undoubtedly, have a large sale on account of their richness and beauty. Muffs are a little smaller than last year, and offer a wide field for the display of individual taste. We have the round, ordinary muff, with soft, graceful tails, instead of tassels; the pocketbook muff; the satchel muff; the Princess Christine, composed of two or more kinds of furs; and so on *ad infinitum*. Boas have superseded collars almost entirely. The Patti, favorite, single and double Amazon, are the prevailing styles. A sealskin gipsy, ordered by the wife of a distinguished M. C. from Pennsylvania, has a band of heavy brown gros-grain ribbon across the top, terminating in the back in a pompon of ostrich feathers in two shades of brown, with aigrette of white heron on the left side. This is altogether the most effective, becoming, and elegant fur head-covering it has been your correspondent's good fortune to see.

[illegible]

Jet balls on loops for the fronts of wraps, and square, solid blocks and bits of jet are among the *nouveautes* on French bonnets, and intermingled with *passementerie*.

The most expensive design in fringe is a narrow beading, from which depend long oak leaves, formed of small silk cords sewn together, and two large crocheted acorns in the spaces between. It is intended to fall over a frill of lace. Price, three dollars and fifty cents a yard.

Tortoise-shell bands for the hair, studded with plain, polished nobs, or Marguerites, are considered very *chic*. Entire sets of tortoise shell, in handsome cases, are offered, comprising a chain and locket, with initial or monogram in gold; bandeau, ear-rings, and bracelets.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The ball given by Mrs. James Brooks to the Russian Minister and wife was a most successful affair. Madame Catacazy, a beautiful blonde, was magnificent in a dress of light blue *poult*, ornamented with applique flounces and garlands of pink roses; large solitaire diamonds in her hair; three rows of strung pearls, with diamond pendants on her neck, and diamond ear-rings. Mrs. Cox wore a dress of violet silk, under a tunic of muslin and Valenciennes insertion and lace; diamond ornaments. Mrs. McCormick, late of Chicago, was becomingly dressed in a train of green silk, and over-skirt of white tulle flocked with white marabout tips; point lace cape; diamond necklace and ear-rings. Mrs. Judge Roosevelt was regal in a court-train of crimson satin, ornamented with waves of black lace, over a petticoat of white silk. A distinguished compliment was paid this most estimable lady, a few days since, in open court; Mrs. R. was called as a witness for the defense in a divorce suit instituted by a well-known army officer, against his wife. When Mrs. Roosevelt's name was called, the opposing counsel rose and said, "May it please the Court to waive the administration of the oath in the case of the witness first called. We are quite prepared to accept *her* testimony without the usual formalities."

QUID NUNC.

FANCIES AND FASHIONS.

A Word for the Unappreciated.

The Cooing of the Doves—New Dresses and Jewelry.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

We write beautiful poems about dead soldiers who have fallen in the thick of battle, wearing their country's uniform, and we are never weary of chanting their praises; but who sings a [illegible] over the nobodies who work persistently and patiently through a long life, crowning it with all kinds of success, yet who are snuffed out ignominiously at last, like an obscure candle—the people who worked with the world on their shoulders; who never received what they prayed for, but were snubbed and thwarted all the way through—the great bulk of this army of people, was women with their slender frames, and toiling patient spirits, and brave, indomitable hearts. They who, at least or at home, are always cumbered with much serving. By the way, there is no male parallel to Martha's character in the Bible. We can easily imagine, however, what a man would have done under the circumstances—put his hands in his pockets, tipped his chair back, and said: "Let the work go; I guess I ain't going to lose this." And some woman would have had to help him out.

Now, the Marthas of this world are of quite as much account as the Marys, only they never have poetic justice done to them. The homely duties of life,—the baking and the brewing, the piecing and mending,—are of paramount importance. Any novice can build up a fair structure out of the complete material; but he is a painstaking architect who can make a fine edifice out of the broken bits and ends. Oh! those lives! those lives! filled to the brim and over with cares and narrow pettinesses and small tribulations, and an endless routine of practical service, such as working wives and mothers have. How I do hope they will emerge into the full blessed sunshine of Heaven! Where are they now, all the scarred and worn veterans of that great army who bore sons and daughters, and partially reared them, and carried life's burden through all the heat and toils of the day, until, dim with age, they laid aside glasses and check aprons, and were not! Are they promenading the golden streets, in white robes and jewelled crowns, happy in possession? Or are they sitting disconsolately on the walls of the New Jerusalem, seeing other people enjoy themselves within?

Which is not Fashion!

Is there anything more abominably stupid in life than a couple of romantic persons who have recently been made one, and who will persist in practising calf love under your very face and eyes, looking at each other with silly sentimental smiles, as if to assure each other "It's me, dear! your penny, toney, lovey!" and feeling out at any indiscriminate moment for a relaxed listless hand, which member is closed upon, [illegible], while the four eyes brought into juxtaposition resemble the last smile of a codfish! Think of being in the same house with such a couple for the first six months, viewing them feed each other with tit-bits at table, and fill the same corner in the family sitting-room, when you have been through it all, and know there will be times and times when they will cordially hate each other, and could not be enticed into sitting on the same sofa!

They are having their sweetness all in a lump now, instead of spreading it out thin and making it last for a lifetime. It is all very well to have our heads among the amber clouds, but we must not forget that our feet are still on the hard, cold earth. The gamut of such love, to a practical eye, reads about like this:

First year. Charles, dear! Mamie, love!
Second year. Charles! Mary!
Third year. Madame! Brute!

Far be it from me to prevent the current of life's divinest essence, but an emotion of the heart so profound that it shall penetrate every fibre of being, is capable of being transformed into a burlesque spectacle.

Economy in love is peace to nature,
Much like economy in worldly matters;
We should be prudent, never live too fast,
Profusion will not, cannot, always last.

Which brings me direct to fashion.

GRAND OPENING.

A full display of dresses and cloaks was formally inaugurated, last week, Tuesday and Wednesday, at J. B. Shay's establishment on Lake street, where a bevy of beautiful young ladies inducted artless shoppers into the mysteries of court trains, postillion jackets, etc. The fashionable crowd in attendance was so dense that it was almost impossible to get into the vicinity of the elegant costumes displayed on the lay figures. There were some, however, that it was impossible not to see, as they stood pre-eminent among their fellows. Noticeable among these was

A SCARLET DRESS

of royale velvet, immensely long train, trimmed with a deep flounce of lace applique, headed with a band of white ostrich tips, an inch apart. The over-skirt was of white lace, looped with a combination knot of lace and feathers. Two deep points were brought up the back and over the shoulder to the front, were they formed a bertha. The sleeves were Angelo, lined with white and trimmed with the lace.

A VIOLET BLUE SILK

was trimmed with a broad band of silk velvet one shade darker, with a box plaiting of the silk on each edge, and a stand-up heading of black guipure lace; the overskirt was long and full, trimmed to match the skirt, with a fall of wide guipure lace on the edge; postillion basque, trimmed *en suite*, coat sleeve with lace fall.

A COURT TRAIN

of black gros-grain silk was embellished with two puffs of silk all the way round, with two bias bands of black velvet between, and scallops of the velvet; petticoat trimmed to correspond; waist made with bretelles; coat sleeves.

A SHORT WALKING SUIT

had a nine-inch flounce put on in very large flat plaits; velvet medallions between the plaits, edged with black guipure lace. Above this an inserting of white satin, overlaid with the lace overdress long and plain, trimmed to match; Saxon sleeve, the puffs intersected by white satin and lace.

A BRIDE'S DRESS,

made to order, was of white gros grain, trimmed with an applique flounce, headed with orange blossoms, court train; petticoat of white royal velvet, with applique flounce crossing the front; overskirt of white applique looped with orange blossoms, lace waist over plain silk, with corsage knot of orange blossoms.

A BLACK WRAPPER

was made of Irish poplin, basque 21, trimmed round the entire skirt and up the front with a wide band of scarlet satin, quilted in small diamonds in black silk, and finished on each edge with a black crochet gimp, a large sailor collar of quilted satin, deep cuffs to match; Chatelaine pockets depending from the belt, lined throughout with black silk. There was an exceedingly fair show of Astrachan and plush cloaks, elegantly made, and velvet basque, with overskirt attached.

OTHER STYLES.

A new and pretty garment for carriage or promenade is a stylish jacket made of worsted cloth, a ribbed material which looks as if it were knitted, one stripe being woolly and raised, the other smooth and depressed. It is finished with chenille fringe. There is usually a sailor collar edged with fringe. Price, in black and white, $[illegible]. It is called the Nilsson jacket. The fashionable goods in black, just now, is a soft cashmere, which is made with a round skirt, heavily trimmed with solid black velvet, a long overskirt opened in the back and trimmed up to the waist, and a square postillion basque, with drapery and coat sleeve, fringed with gimp headings, are still much used.

VELVET SUITS

are made with a short basque, which may be trimmed with lace or fringe. The overskirt is made in long, oval-shaped pieces, puffed or looped lengthwise, trimmed to match basque. The petticoat is of black silk, with a band of black velvet, half a yard wide, on the lower part.

VELVETEEN SUITS

in black and brown velveteens are elaborately trimmed with satin gros grain silk and deep fringe. Ready made they come at $52.

[illegible]

are made in shawl-costume shape, and trimmed with bright buttons. They are worn over a plain petticoat. They are also worn in postillion basques, trimmed with black braid and fringe.

Wool satin, which resembles ladies' cloth, only that it is finer and has a satin finish, is very fashionable for many suits.

A NEW JEWELRY

is now very much in vogue in New York, made of tortoise-shell. The set consists of bracelets, neck-chain and locket, sleeve-buttons, ear-rings, and brooch, and each piece is exquisitely carved, and has a large, heavy monogram; consequently is only made to order. The price is $125 for a set. The shell is pure, transparent, and manufactured without any [illegible] in a thick link gold setting. [illegible] I have heard of one Chicago lady procuring a set.

For evening dresses there are two shades of lavender and two of blue worn on the same [illegible] of white Paris muslin, trimmed with Valenciennes, made to wear over silk. White over-dresses of Brussels net, edged with thread lace, are the most elegant. Dresses are to be worn demi-train this season.

Cheap plaids, with some cotton in them, are sold at 50 and 60 cents a yard. They make serviceable school dresses, trimmed with velvet of contrasting color.

VIC.

The Marriage of the Princess Louise.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt, M. P., for Oxford, in addressing the electors there, spoke of the approaching marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne. He said: "It so happens that the young nobleman who is fortunate enough to have secured the affections of the Princess is a great personal friend, and, indeed, a relation of my own. I happened to be staying at the house of his parents at the time the announcement of the fact—though then a secret—was first made. I happen, consequently, to know that it is a marriage of the purest affection; and I am sure that a matter so interesting, both in its political and its historical importance, is one which will secure the hearty sympathy and approval of the English people. That a daughter of the royal family should be bestowed upon a subject of the crown is an event which, I believe, has not happened in the history of England for 200 years. I do not believe there is any man in England who will regret that the crown should be guided by a wise policy, and thus have brought itself into a more close and immediate relation with the people of this country." The *Observer* says: "It is expected that Parliament will be asked to present the Princess Louise, on her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne, with the same dowry as that granted to the Princess Helena on her marriage to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, namely, £30,000, and an annuity of £6,000. Although no precise date has yet been announced for the marriage, it is understood that the nuptials will probably take place about the first week in February. The interesting ceremony will most likely be celebrated at Windsor Castle."

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NORFOLK RIOT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Fuller reports from Norfolk, regarding the late riot there, show that the whole thing was deliberately planned, with the view to kill the principal participants in the Republican meeting there. Secretary Robeson was assaulted during his speech by sticks and other missiles, which, however, did him no injury. His remarks all through were of a kindly and conciliatory character, principally congratulating the people on the return of peace, and the prosperity that awaited that war-blighted section in the near future. The crowd confined itself to these demonstrations until Professor Langston, of Howard University, commenced to speak, when the rioters became very bold, and after calling him all kinds of insulting names, commenced to tear the torches and banners from the hands of their bearers, and to strike those who held them with various weapons. One colored man was [illegible]. Five shots were fired at Professor Langston, by a man who stood up and took deliberate aim each time. W. J. Hodges, a colored member of the Constitutional Convention, was shot in the hand, and afterward badly beaten. Two other colored men were shot by the police who fired upon the crowd which attempted to fire. When the riot commenced, Mr. Dale, a white man and a Republican, was shot through the neck, and has since died. Mr. McCloud, brother of the Inspector of Customs, was shot in the wrist and arm. Jno. T. Daniels, an old citizen of Norfolk, a prominent business man, also Republican, was shot through the head and narrowly escaped death. The Mayor was absent from the city, and in his absence the reckless and irresponsible urged on the rioters and district police to assist them. Troops have since been sent from Washington to restore order, and to be present at the approaching election.

MARYLAND.

The political canvass in Maryland is becoming very animated. Both parties are thoroughly organized, and are making a fight to which no former campaign bears any comparison. The Republicans claim that they will carry the Third and Fourth Congressional districts by handsome majorities, while they have strong hopes of the first and third. In the latter district, it is claimed that Swann will not poll the full party vote, by reason of the unpopularity attendant upon his overweening political ambition. He not only desires to go to the United States Senate himself, but wishes to run in his son-in-law as Governor of the State. For this reason, it is alleged that Governor Bowie's wing of the party in Swann's district, is decidedly lukewarm, and, while it will not actually oppose him, will pretty generally scratch his name on the ticket.

MILITARY.

A company of regulars, stationed at Charleston, West Va., and the only troops left in that State, have been ordered to report immediately at Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

NO CHANGE IN THE HEAD OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General is authority for the statement that he has had no intimation of any change in the head of the Post Office Department, as announced. The Third Assistant Postmaster General Terrell, also states that he has had no intimation that he is wanted for Assistant Secretary of the Interior. There is no doubt, however, but active politicians are trying to bring about both of these changes.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

Private information from New York to-night is to the effect that 50,000 warrants were issued to-day for the arrest of persons charged with false registration.

[To the Associated Press.]

FINANCIAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The internal revenue receipts to-day were $477,045; total for the fiscal year, $[illegible]. The receipts of customs for the week ending October 29 were $3,145,145. The coin balance in the Treasury is $96,480,000, including $14,735,000 in coin certificates. The currency balance is $[illegible].

THE PACIFIC.

Great Express Robbery on the Central Pacific Railroad—Highly Interesting and Comprehensive Resume of Affairs in New South Wales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The great overland eastward train, on the Central Pacific Railroad, was stopped, and the express car robbed, last night, between Verdi and Reno, by a band of highwaymen, who boarded the train at Verdi. Pistols were held at the heads of the conductor, brakemen, the express car detached, and robbed of about $40,000 in coin, with which the robbers escaped to the mountains; but a pursuit is organized.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—SYDNEY, Sept. 30.—The New South Wales war news is intensely exciting. Napoleon's deposition was known here nineteen days afterwards. A neutral proclamation was issued, and defences are being constructed.

The Duke of Edinburgh is here, and closed the Intercolonial Exhibition to-day. The exhibition was an immense success. There were one hundred and thirty thousand visitors in the month.

Governor Belmore had sailed for Norfolk Island.

The government pays seventeen thousand five hundred pounds, our quota for the California mail contract, to end near New Zealand. Parliament offered to increase the subsidy forty thousand pounds, if the service should terminate there.

The American steamer Nevada was at Auckland in the beginning of September, after visiting Fiji.

A large illicit distillery was discovered in the centre of Sydney, and $170,000 worth of stock was seized.

Wool 3 cents lower. Kerosene, at 50 cents. American goods well supplied.

On the 27th the government refused to reprieve Sample. His execution is fixed for the 16th.

[illegible] has resigned the presidency of the Upper House.

General Chute, the Commander of the forces, to go home, via California, next mail.

The great flood, a fortnight since, was destructive to the crops and other property.

[illegible] defence corps are forming, and new batteries erecting to protect Melbourne.

The Tasmania Parliament has rejected the English company's proposal for the construction of a main railroad on the interest guarantee.

The South Australia exploration party, from West Australia, has arrived. It suffered severely for want of water [illegible].

The Australia telegraph is proceeding rapidly.

The new diggings in the German Reef are very rich.

Protective tariff was passing the Assembly.

The general election was over. The state of parties was unchanged. The House meets next month.

Mining matters are quiet.

Governor Blackall is visiting the northern portion of the territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Joseph Dion, the billiardist, has arrived, and received a warm reception from the fraternity.

Arrived, steamer Moses Taylor, from Honolulu, with Australian passengers and mails. Mr. Adamson, United States Consul at Honolulu, was a passenger.

HONOLULU, Oct. 25.—In port, United States sloop of war Jamestown, Jolani, and Ethan Allen for New Bedford.

Terrific gales and rains prevailed in San Salvador.

The ship Macao, from Macao, with over 400 coolies, put into Honolulu from stress of weather, en route for Callao.

KANSAS CITY.

Shipment of Cattle—Sad Accident—Political, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 5.—The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad shipped East six cars of cattle; the Missouri Pacific Railroad, eight do; and the North Missouri eight do.

Thos. Veal, fireman on the North Missouri Railroad, was run over by an empty freight car and both legs mashed at the knees. No hopes of his recovery.

The Democracy had a large torch-light procession and speaking by candidates. The workingmen held a large and enthusiastic meeting to-night.

Young Men's Christian Association Purchase.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5.—The Young Men's Christian Association have purchased the Clark property, on the north side of the public square, for Association purposes. The price paid was $[illegible]. The amount was raised in three days.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

Less activity prevails, both in finances and general trade, than at the beginning of the week. The movement of grain from here Eastward has received a check, and exchange has consequently turned again in favor of New York. The movement of grain from the country to here seems also to be falling off, though the country has marketed enough to pay up considerable of its indebtedness to the city, and our merchants are making collections in the country with more success than a week ago.

Deposits at most of the prominent banks have been increasing for several days past, and this, concurrent with a falling off in the demand for money, has made the market easier.

There is very little movement of currency in any direction.

Exchange has advanced, owing to the falling off in shipments of grain, and was sold between banks to-day at from 25c to 50c per $1,000 premium. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at 1-10 discount.

Notwithstanding the almost certainty that the armistice in France will result in peace, no important changes in prices of gold, bonds, breadstuffs, or cotton, have been effected by it. Everybody seems to be prepared for considerable changes in values, but most people are undecided in their views, and are waiting for prices to make a start before they join in to accelerate the movement, but it is probable that next week will witness considerable speculative activity.

The Manager of the Clearing House furnishes the following summary of the business of his office for the week ending November 5:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
October 31	$2,734,304.15	$257,877.21
November 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 2	2,549,429.73	[illegible]
November 3	[illegible]	317,161.91
November 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week last year	18,707,967.77	1,704,978.56

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish the following quotations for buying and selling government bonds, local stocks and land warrants in this market:

	Buying.	Selling.
6s, 1881	112¾	113
5-20s, 1862, large, ex. Nov. coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1862, reg'd ex. Nov. int.	107	107½
5-20s, 1864 ex. Nov. coupon	[illegible]	107½
5-20s, 1865 ex. Nov. coupon	107¼	107¾
5-20s, 1865, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1867, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1868, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s, large, ex. int.	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s, small	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Pacific, currency 6's	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and gold coupons	109¾	110⅛
Silver	104	[illegible]
Sterling exchange, small amounts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold drafts on New York	[illegible]	110¼
Chicago City 7s, flat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s, "ex int"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific R. R. bonds, flat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific land grant bonds and int.	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS AND LAND SCRIP.

	Buying.	Selling.
160's	[illegible]	[illegible]
120's	[illegible]	[illegible]
120's, war 1812	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural College land scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]

Telegraphic quotations to-day from London and New York were as follows:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

10:00 a. m.	110⅛	2:30 p. m.	110⅛
10:45 a. m.	110¼	2:30 p. m.	110¼
11:40 a. m.	110¼	3:10 p. m.	110¼
12:40 p. m.	110¼	Close	110⅛
1:30 p. m.	110⅛		

SECURITIES IN LONDON.

	5:30 p. m.
Consols	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]
United States 10-40s	[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Bank statement favorable:

Loans	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Legal-tender	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]

Imports for the week—Dry goods, $[illegible]; general merchandise, $[illegible].

Money market easy at [illegible] per cent.

Sterling, [illegible].

Gold quiet; opened at 110⅛, touched 110¼@110⅜, and closed at 110⅛.

Carrying, [illegible], and borrowing flat to 1-64. Clearances, $[illegible]. Exports to-day, $[illegible]; for the week, $[illegible]. November interest paid to date, $[illegible].

Governments lower but firm.

Stock market generally steady. The bank statement failed to produce any marked effect on prices. Among railways, Lake Shore and Northwestern preferred were the strongest. In miscellaneous shares, Pacific Mail declined, while Western Union and Mariposa advanced. The decline in Pacific Mail is attributed to the belief that the pool in the stock unloaded about 5,000 shares.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $[illegible]; currency, $[illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Albany Cattle Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Port of Buffalo.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin,
[illegible] WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Dr. Bigelow,

Manhood and Youthful Vigor

Shattered Constitutions

Private Matters.

Take no More Unpleasant and Unsafe Remedies

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions,

The Bridal Chamber.

Dr. Franklin Brooks,

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

[illegible]

[illegible] POLITICS.

[illegible] Wentworth at the Court House.

[illegible] V. Farwell and Government Contracts—Letter from Mr. Wentworth.

The Norwegians for Long John.

Announcements for To-Night.

[illegible] Tuesday, November 8.

JOHN A. [illegible]
ERASTUS N. BATES.
NEWTON BATEMAN.
ELMER WASHBURN (long term).
CASPAR BUTZ (short term).
JOHN WENTWORTH.
TIMOTHY M. BRADLEY.
JOHN STEPHENS.
JOHN H. JEWETT.
WILLARD WOODARD.

TOWN OFFICERS.

WARD OFFICERS.

[illegible]

AN IRISHMAN.

The following letter was sent to the *Times* of [illegible] yesterday:

[illegible]

THE TWENTIETH WARD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

It is an encouraging symptom of an improved state of health in our city politics, that the people are demanding better candidates for offices [illegible]

WARD TWENTY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.

OPPOSITION TICKET—HYDE PARK.

[illegible]

NORWEGIAN GUARD.

A meeting of the Norwegian Guard was held yesterday afternoon [illegible]

MR. WENTWORTH'S PLATFORM.

Mr. Wentworth announced his platform at the Library Hall meeting, as follows. It is a good one:

"The people's money should stay in the people's pocket until the public necessities require that it should be called therefrom [illegible]

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS.

Unitarian Missionary Society—Dedication of the Wicker Park Church.

UNITARIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The first annual meeting of the Chicago Unitarian Missionary Society was held in the Church of the Messiah, near the corner of Hubbard Court and Wabash avenue, last evening. Nearly every seat was occupied, about 700 people being present. After the usual religious exercises, the Rev. Robert Laird Collier, pastor of the church, said they had met to hear the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Missionary Society, and to listen to several addresses. One of the objects of the society was to build up a mission work, but its chief object was to bring the churches into a closer union. [illegible]

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

A. P. RUDOLPHE.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE.

A Couple of Englishmen Determine to Become Angels and Take Morphine—One of Them Dies.

Two of the most remarkable cases of attempts at suicide, one of which was eminently successful, ever heard of in this or any other country, were brought to light in this city yesterday morning. An attempt of any single individual, under the circumstances we are about to relate, would have appeared as a noteworthy occurrence, but when there are a pair of them, the affair, were it less tragical, would appear decidedly ludicrous. The following are the particulars:

On Saturday evening, a sailor named W. A. Bromilow, stopping at the Houlton House, on North Wells street, near the bridge, paid a visit to an acquaintance named P. J. Sanders, proprietor of a saloon at No. [illegible] [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES. A new American edition, by THOMAS M. COOLEY, LL.D., Professor of Law in the University of Michigan, and author of "Constitutional Limitations." Chicago: Callaghan & Cockcroft. 1870.

The Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, of the Supreme Court of Michigan, has rendered the legal profession, and the reading public generally, a great service by preparing and publishing this new and elaborate edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries." Justice Cooley is, perhaps, the most fitting man in the United States to whom could be entrusted this work, and though as a jurist and as an author he ranks among the highest and ablest legal scholars in the country, this edition of Blackstone is alone a sufficient monument to preserve enduringly his reputation. Blackstone, in the opening address of his celebrated Commentaries, which have since become the text-book of the law in the British Dominions and the United States, asserted that an acquaintance with the law and the constitution ought to be a fundamental part of the education of all gentlemen. "For," said he, "I think it an undeniable position that a competent knowledge of the laws of that society in which we live, is the proper accomplishment of every gentleman and scholar; a highly useful, I had almost said essential, part of polite and liberal education." He then proceeds to point out in detail how this general knowledge of the law is useful to every man having an interest in the community. If this were true in England one hundred years ago, how much more essential is it in this country, where all classes and grades of society are affected in their rights, liberties, and properties by the law, and where each man is more or less a legislator and an administrator of the law. Blackstone's Commentaries is not a mere book useful to the profession only. It is a history, a poem, a graphic delineation of the powers and attributes of government, a strong and well-defined recital of the rights and wrongs of the public and of individuals, and all this in a style of composition as [illegible] and as interesting as the essays of Macaulay. [illegible] Shakespeare is to poetry, and Ruskin to art, is Blackstone to the science of the law. Inestimable to the profession, he is none the less valuable, instructive, and gratifying to the general reader. No scholar, no man of general reading or information, no teacher of others, no student of any other branch of science, can be said to have read what is essential to a well-informed man until he has read Blackstone, and learned the history of human laws, and of the origin and growth of the countless ties and checks by which society is bound together, preserving intact the personal privileges and liberties of each of its members.

Upon the original structure of these Commentaries have been built up by subsequent editors various volumes in which has been attempted to mark and exhibit the growth and change of the English law, after the time of Blackstone. These English editions have from time to time been produced in this country, with "American notes," in which were given such judicial and statutory differences as prevailed in this country, from the law as expounded in the original text, or in the English notes. In one case, Judge Tucker, of Virginia, produced an edition of Blackstone, in which the learned editor accompanied the text with an elaborate commentary on the principles and provisions of the American Constitution. That work was a duplicate one. It was Blackstone upon the English Constitution and laws; and Tucker upon the American Constitution. The value of the work was, however, impaired because of its purpose to give to the American Constitution that extreme interpretation which is known in later days as the Sovereignty of the States, and which impracticable theory eventually resulted in civil war. Despite the great ability of Judge Tucker, the book was not generally accepted, and has for many years been neglected by the profession.

Judge Cooley has now given us an edition which brings Blackstone down to the present day, enriched with the judicial experience and statutory lore of the intervening century. What has been done is, "While avoiding the detail which might be useful to the English practitioner, but which would merely cumber the pages for American use, the editor has sought to indicate the statutory changes sufficient to give a general idea of the advancement made in the English law since our commentator's time; and also to enable the American student to compare the law of his own country with the system from which it was derived, as modified by the experience of another land [illegible]

[illegible] of Mr. Plumb's flirtation at Rome with Selina, while Selina's husband had gone hunting [illegible] the beggars of Pall Mall; of St. James street, recalling "the quaint old dress, the grand old style," the wine, the dice, the wit and the bates of Whigs and Tories, and memories of Walker and Byron and Gibbon, the park where little Pepys wrote his pastime, the bonhomie of Fox, and ghastly funning of Selwyn, the fierce sketches of Gilray, and the frolics of Nell Gwynne; of Rotten Row, with its van "of Dukes and dandy Earls;" of the portrait of a lady in the Royal Academy, and of his old school-boy days at Mately, "across the fields."

It is not often that Mr. Lockyer indulges in real sentiment, but when he does, he invariably chooses some touching subject—touching in its very simplicity, and always sings very sweetly. "I might have been more kind," is one of the best of this class, and we therefore give it entire:

"Her quiet resting-place is far away,
None dwelling there have wept for her and story;
The stones are mute; the stones could only say:
'A humble spirit passed away to glory.'

"She loved the murmur of this mighty town;
A lark rejoiced her from its lattice prison;
A streamlet soothes her now—the birdless down—
Some dust is waiting there—a soul has risen.

"No city smoke to stain the heather bells—
Sigh, gentle winds, around my lone love sleeping—
She bore her burden here, but now she dwells
Where scorner never came, and none are weeping.

"My name was faltered with her parting breath—
These arms were round my darling at the latest;
All scenes of death are woe—but painful death
In those we dearly love is surely greatest.

"I could not die: He will'd it otherwise;
My lot is here, and sorrow, wearing older,
Weighs down the heart, yet dries not all the eyes,
And even friends may think that I am colder.

"I might have been more kind, more tender grow
[illegible] wrings my bosom. I am grateful
No one can see this mark upon my brow;—
All, all my old companionship is hateful.

"But when at times I steal away from these,
To find the grave, and pray to be forgiven,
And when I watch beside her on my knees,
[illegible] a little nearer Heaven."

The extracts we have quoted will give the reader a very [illegible] of Mr. Lockyer's subjects, and his style of handling those subjects. The reader who opens the volume, expecting to be regaled with the poetry of passion, or even of sentiment, will be disappointed. It is a book for a woman of a cloudy afternoon, when no calls are expected; for a man to read lying upon his lounge, with cigar in mouth, killing time. The pen pictures are drawn quite sharply and well filled out, and the lyrics, although of London, are cosmopolitan enough to suit the latitude of any large city. For a rainy day, for idle hours at a watering-place, for blank moments in a hotel, or for thirty-miles-an-hour-reading in a railroad car, we know of no more entertaining book. It is printed and bound in very pretty shape, and is as convenient as can be for desultory reading.

MARGARET; A Tale of the Real and the Ideal—Blight and Bloom. By Sylvester Judd. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Chicago: Western News Co. 1870.

It is perhaps one of the surest tests of the real worth of a book that, originally written as a fleeting story of the day, lying for twenty years in comparative oblivion, it can be brought to light just as fresh and attractive as ever, and delighting a new circle of readers supposed to be wiser than those who greeted the original edition. This is the case with "Margaret," that fresh crisp story of New England life, written in the Connecticut Valley, and full of its blessing and beauty. "Margaret" is the book which Lowell, in 1848, called "the first Yankee book with the soul of Down East in it, and things further East, as far as the threshold of morning, at least." Theodore Parker, who had a standing order from James Martineau to send him all "characteristic" American books, sent him "Margaret," assuring him that it was the most characteristic American book that would appear for twenty years to come. Parker was not extravagant in his assertion. From the day "Margaret" first saw the light to the present, no such characteristic work has appeared. It is local in its nature, applying, as it does, only to New England, but it is New England photographed. Almost every bird, flower and tree are described in this book with an absolute pre-Raphaelitism of detail. The natural scenery of New England never before has been painted in a book with such surprising accuracy, as well as beauty and enthusiasm of touch. In depicting social customs [illegible]

[illegible] by Edmund MacLeod, D. D.; "The Iguana's Eye," by Edward Howe, illustrated; "Don Juan's Mule Jacintha," by M. Betham-Edwards, illustrated; "A Lilliput Lecture on Government," by the author of "Lilliput Levee," illustrated; "When I Was Young," by Charles Camden—I. illustrated; "The Village School on Holly Eve," by the author of "Child Nature," illustrated; "The Shandrydan: Our Own Carrier and his Mare Beauty," by Mrs George Cupples, illustrated; "The Night Workers," by Madame De Witt (Guizot), illustrated; "The Wreck of the Prospero," by an Old Sailor, illustrated.

We have received from Messrs. Pitkin & Parker, No. 81 Dearborn street, Chicago, the advance sheets of a new work, entitled "Cuba with Pen and Pencil," by Samuel Hazard, to be published by the Hartford Publishing Company, and sold only by subscription. In the literary contents, the beauty of illustrations and the general appearance of the work, it promises to be a very attractive volume, and as works on this topic are comparatively rare, it will undoubtedly meet with a large sale.

We understand that Mr. Swinburne has in contemplation a poem, founded on one of the Mediæval Romances.

We are indebted to the publisher, J. N. Clarke, for the November number of that sterling old magazine, the MOTHER'S JOURNAL, edited by Mrs. Mary G. Clarke. It is filled with brief articles of a nature adapted to the family circle, and is one of the most excellent periodicals of its class published in the West.

THE CONGREGATIONAL REVIEW, No. LVI., for November, is out, containing the following leading papers: "Education in its Relations to the Republic," an address delivered at the Annual Commencement of Iowa College last July by Hon. J. W. Patterson; "A Philosophy of the Voice," by Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D.; "Dr. Hayes as a Preacher," by Rev. Edward A. Lawrence, D. D.; "Argyll's Reign of Law," by Rev. C. Caverno; and "Modern Evangelists," by Rev. M. K. Cross Waverly. In addition to these papers, the magazine contains some very discriminating book notices and a variety of desultory paragraphs under the head of "Round Table."

EVERY SATURDAY, for the week ending November 12, is devoted almost exclusively to illustrations of the war, and gives us "On the Road to Paris;" "The Crown Prince in the Palace of Versailles;" two or three views at Petite Bicetre; "The Bridge at Corbeil Blown Up by the French;" "The Dead Lieutenant;" a two-page cartoon containing portraits of King William, the Crown Prince, Von Moltke, Von Steinmetz, Von Falkenstein, Prince Frederick Charles, Von Roon, and Bismark; "Camden Place," the residence of the Empress Eugenie; "Prussian Soldiers Destroying Arms;" and two admirable sketches—one of "The Night Train-Tickets," by W. L. Sheppard; and another of "Woodcock Shooting," by A. R. Waud. The leading feature of the reading matter in this issue is the commencement of George Sand's story, "The Marquis de Villemer," which treats of modern French life.

THE ALDINE PRESS, for October, is just out, and is as beautiful in typography and illustrations as ever. The engravings in this number are Doré's "Paolo and Francesca," from Dante; "Squirrel Hunting;" "Parley the Porter," by John Gilbert; "Lake of Tiberias;" "The Gorge of St. Albans;" "Road and Guard Rafts;" "Dinner in the Round Canal;" "Capture of the Canoe;" "The Broken Urn," and "The Prisoner of War." In every respect, both in paper, typography, reading matter, and engravings, the ALDINE PRESS is a model of artistic skill and taste.

It is expected that Mr. Morris will have the fourth and concluding part of his poem, "The Earthly Paradise," ready before Christmas; a considerable portion of it is already in type. The titles of three of the six tales of which it will consist are, we believe, "The Golden Apples," "The Fostering of Aslaug," and "Bellerophon in Argos."

THE ILLINOIS TEACHER, for November, has come to hand, and is, as usual, filled with a comprehensive variety of educational reading matter, the prominent articles of interest being "State Normal Schools;" "Morals and Manners," by J. L. Pickard; "School Government," by A. C. Bloomer; "Theory vs. Practice in Teaching," by Dama H. Pingrey; "Home Lessons in Orthoepy," by Thomas Metcalf; "Kindergarten," by Elizabeth P. Peabody; and "Notes, Lexicographic and Literary," by Dr. Samuel Willard.

We have received, from the Messrs. Appleton & Co., a copy of Brevet Major General Emory Upton's "Tactics for Non-Military Bodies," adapted to the instruction of political associations, police forces, fire organizations, Masonic, Odd Fellows, and other civic societies. This little manual has already been adopted for use on all parades and receptions of the Grand Army of the Republic, and will, undoubtedly, come into general use [illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

Economy.—By Using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children many a doctor's bill can be saved, and much suffering averted. Read the advertisement in another column.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades—latest styles. Paints, oils, glass, and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Brief Engagement of Everybody's Favorite,

MAGGIE MITCHELL,

Who will appear, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 7 and 8, in her own beautiful drama,

The Pearl of Savoy;

Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Wednesday and Thursday—FANCHON. Friday and Saturday—LITTLE BAREFOOT. Saturday—MAGGIE MITCHELL MATINEE. [illegible]

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

THE GREAT LINGARD,

Miss ALICE DUNNING (Lingard), Miss D. LINGARD, [illegible] GEO. C. BONIFACE, the popular New York actor, And a host of selected talent, in

COMEDIES, VAUDEVILLES, DRAMAS, OPERETTAS.

Monday and Tuesday evenings, Nov. 7 and 8.

FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

LINGARD IN HIS GREAT SKETCHES.

LITTLE TODDLEKINS.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

[illegible]

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager

[illegible] The Rapparee; or, The Treaty of Limerick. [illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WHEATON—PLEASANT HOUSE [illegible] CLAFLIN BROS., 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FRUIT ORCHARD [illegible] CLAFLIN BROS., 121 LaSalle-st.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—TWO COTTAGES [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By EDW'D. F. THOMAS & CO.

STOCK OF GROCERIES,

AT

NO. 154 WEST TAYLOR-ST.

[illegible]

Well Fitted-up Saloon,

[illegible]

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE.

285 South Clark-st.

[illegible]

EDW'D. F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auction Sale of

TWELVE BUILDING LOTS,

[illegible]

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On Monday, Nov. 7, at 2 1-2 p. m.,

[illegible]

STOCK AND FIXTURES

OF THE

Tremont Exchange,

NO. 57 DEARBORN-ST.,

AT AUCTION,

Monday, Nov. 7, at 10 o'clk. a. m.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

Ladies', Misses', Children's,

AND

Gentlemen's Furs,

[illegible]

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

200 Ladies' Cloaks and Suits

At Auction,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.

On Thursday, Nov. 10,

At 9 1-2 O'clock a. m.,

A general assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Woollens,

Worsted Goods, Cassimeres,

Doeskins, Beavers, &c.,

ALSO,

200 CASES BOOTS & SHOES,

Gloves, Gauntlets and Umbrellas.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

[illegible] Randolph-st.

WILL OFFER AT AUCTION, ON

Thursday, Nov. 10, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

800 pieces assorted Linen Crash.
400 doz. assorted Hosiery.
100 doz. assorted Shirts and Drawers.
50 rolls assorted Carpets.
50 rolls assorted Oil Cloths.
125 doz. Sheep Mitts and Gloves.

150 doz. Asstd. Towels,
100 doz. Asstd. Napkins,
300 doz. Asstd. Hdkfs.,
200 doz. Asstd. Suspenders,
Hosiery, Notions, &c.,

[illegible]

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Woollens, Dress Goods, Blankets, Gents' Underwear,

AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE,

[illegible]

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GREAT TRADE SALE,

BY CATALOGUE,

OF

Boots and Shoes,

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 9½ a. m., at which time we shall offer

400 Cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots,
375 Cases Women's and Misses' Cong. & Polish,
100 Cases Children's Balmorals and Polish.

These goods are NOT SURPASSED in QUALITY and style by the stock of any JOBBER in this city.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

[illegible] Randolph-st.

GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT,

[illegible] Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Halters, Guns, Rifles, Haversacks, Blankets, Rubber Clothing, &c.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., [illegible] FEET, BETWEEN Forty-first and Forty-second-sts. Easy terms. [illegible]

[illegible] R. PHILPOT, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—EXTRA INDUCEMENTS—LOTS [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS [illegible] GRANGER, [illegible] South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT AND BARN, [illegible] SOUTH Halsted-st. [illegible] GRANGER, [illegible] South Clark-st.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

7 SOUTH MAY-ST.—ONE PLEASANT [illegible]

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—COMFORTABLE [illegible]

66 EAST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

73 VAN BUREN-ST.—[illegible]

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A LARGE FURNISHED [illegible]

90 WARREN-AV., NEAR UNION PARK, [illegible]

97 HARRISON-ST.—[illegible]

133 [illegible]

272 [illegible]

296 [illegible]

356 [illegible]

359 [illegible]

414 [illegible]

1174 [illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

$250 [illegible]

$8,000 [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Facts and Speculations Concerning the Late Peace Negotiations.

The Situation in Paris up to the Third Inst.

The "Immediate Bombardment" Story Again Repeated.

Changarnier Interviewed by an American Correspondent.

The General's Account of the Siege of Metz, French Prospects, Etc.

Progress Made in the Siege of New Brisach.

FRANCE.

THE SITUATION IN AND AROUND PARIS.

TOURS, Nov. 7.—The *Journal Officiel* announces the formation of three armies in France. [illegible]

A universal uprising is expected, and now seems to be generally the impression that Prussia has only sought to gain time by seeming to admit the possibility of an armistice, in order that the troops lately investing Metz could come forward to Paris without danger.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—There are now [illegible] guns in position on the fortifications of Paris.

The morning papers deplore the fallacy of Paris in declining the preliminary overtures of peace.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 6—Evening.—Everything is quiet about here. There has been no fighting for several days.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The *Times* says the armistice turned on the question of the [illegible] at Paris during the twenty-five days. Thiers [illegible] and Bismark refusing.

During the conference between Thiers and Favre, at Tours, the Paris forts maintained a steady fire on the place of interview. The conference lasted over eight hours.

TOURS, Nov. 7.—Dates from Paris to yesterday are at hand.

The *Journal Officiel* announces that the members of the government were disposed to overlook the violence to which they were recently subjected by the rioters, but felt convinced that they had no right to set aside the interests of the republic, as menaces are still uttered. The *Journal* adds that there were further disorders on the day following the riots. Measures are being taken to bring the guilty parties to justice.

Returns from the entire city show: yeas, 557,[illegible]; nays, 62,638. The municipal elections have resulted in the choice of Republican Mayors in nearly all the arrondissements. Four Advanced Communes were also elected.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Letters and newspapers from Paris are received from a special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, dated the 3d instant.

The National Guard of Montmartre and Batignolles were being employed in the forts.

The volunteer movement started by the Mobile has failed. Less than one-fifth of the number asked for responded. The discipline does not improve. [illegible]

[illegible]